CHINESE-CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume IV

Lessons 1 - 20

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1


?
!
MR. CHEUNG!
MR. WONG!
WHEN?
YESTERDAY
SAN-A-HOTEL
?
1 ST TIME
YES
?
!
?
HOTEL
!
TOMORROW!
?
2:00 P.M.?

LESSON I

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī. Cheung sin-shaang, neī hổ mầ?

Cheung. Hổ hổ, neī ne, Leī sin-shaang?

L. Ngōh hổ. Hổ noî mō kìn neī là pòh.

C. Taaî-ka kâm wâ.

L. Tâng ngōh kaaì-shiû ngōh kè p'āng-yaū t'ūng neī seung-shik, Cheung sin-shaang, ni-waî* haî Wōng sin-shaang, Wōng sin-shaang, ni-waî* haî Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Wōng sin-shaang.

W. Cheung sin-shaang.

L. Wōng sin-shaang chìng-wâ yaū Meī-Kwòk laì kà.

C. Haî me? Keì-shī tò kà?

W. Ts'ìn-yât tò kè.

C. Ī-ka haî pin-shuè chuê à?

W. Tsaâm-shī haì San-À-Tsaû-Tìm chuê.

C. Wōng sin-shaang, ch'oh-ts'ž tò Chung-Kwòk ā?

W. Haî à, Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Kòk-tak ni-shuè tìm à?

W. Fei-sheūng-chi hổ.

C. Ī-ka neī-teî leūng-waî* huì pin-shuè à?

W. Ngōh tâ-suèn t'ūng Leī sin-shaang faan-huì tsaû-tìm shîk faân; ts'ìng maaì yat-ts'aì* laì la.

C. Sam-līng lòh, ngōh ì-ka iù faan uk-k'eì.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. M̄-shaî haàk-heì pòh.

C. M̄-haàk-heì, Leī sin-shaang, ts'ìng neī t'ūng Wōng sin-shaang t'ing-yât laī shè-hâ tsang-kwong hă, hó mà?

L. Hó à. Ngōh t'ing-yât yat-tīng t'ūng Wōng sin-shaang tò kwaì-foó paaì-haû.

C. Taaî-yeûk* keî-tîm-chung hóh-ī laī ne?

L. Taaî-yeûk* hâ-ng̃ leŭng-tîm-chung, hó mà?

C. Hó à. T'ing-yât tsoì-kìn.

L. Tsoì-kìn, tsoì-kìn.

W. Tsoì-kìn, tsoì-kìn.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ. How are you, Mr. Cheung?

Cheung. Very well, and you, Mr. Leĭ?

L. I'm fine. Haven't seen you for a long time.

C. I should say so.

L. Let me introduce my friend to you. Mr. Cheung, this is Mr. Wŏng; Mr. Wŏng, this is Mr. Cheung.

C. Mr. Wŏng.

Wŏng. Mr. Cheung.

L. Mr. Wŏng has just come from the United States.

C. Is that so? When did you arrive?

W. I arrived the day before yesterday.

C. Where are you staying now?

W. Temporarily, I'm staying at the San-Ȧ Hotel.

C. Mr. Wŏng, is this the first time you've come to China?

W. Yes, Mr. Cheung.

C. How do you like this place?

W. Extremely well.

C. Where are you both going now?

W. I plan to return with Mr. Leĭ to the hotel to have dinner. Please come with us.

C. No, thank you. I have to go home now.

W. You need not be modest.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. No, I am not. Mr. Leĭ, I wish to invite you and Mr. Wōng to come to my house to visit us. Is that all right?

L. Yes. Mr. Wōng and I definitely will come to your house to visit tomorrow.

C. About what time can you come?

L. About two o'clock in the afternoon. Is that all right?

C. All right. See you again tomorrow.

L. See you again.

W. See you again.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Col. Mǎ, you have just come from Canton, China. Is that right?
2. I plan to study Cantonese at the Defense Language Institute next year.
3. I wish to invite you and Sgt Mâk to have dinner at my house tonight.
4. He is staying at a relative's home this time.
5. I shall be extremely happy to pay a visit to your house tomorrow.
6. Temporarily, his unit is stationed in Hong Kong.
7. They are both very modest.
8. No, thank you. I have to go to work now.
9. We know each other. We are old schoolmates.
10. Your visit has brightened my humble abode.
11. He will arrive at approximately 6 a.m. tomorrow morning.
12. This is the first time we are all gathered together in this classroom.
13. He was discharged from the hospital the day before yesterday.
14. You have waited a long time. I am sorry!
15. Generally speaking, airmail letters do not take more than a week to get here from Formosa.
16. I shall answer all my mail as soon as I return to the hotel.
17. Let me do this by myself. Is that all right?

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1.	seung-shik	to be acquainted
2.	ch'oh-ts'z̀	first time
3.	sam lĭng	than you!
4.	shè-hâ	my house
5.	tsang-kwong	to brighten
6.	kwaì-foč	your residence
7.	paaì-haû	to pay a visit

1217

增 tsang: to add to; to increase.

增多 tsang-toh: to add to.

增見識 tsang kìn-sik: to enrich knowledge.

192

課 fòh: a lesson; task

功課 kung-fòh: schoo work; home wor

上課 shèung fòh: hol classes; atten classes

206

府 foó: district prefecture; a palace

府上 foó-shèung: polite term for "Your residence"

貴府 kwai-foó: ditto

增 課 府

增 課 府

增 课 府

618

領 lǐng: to receive; the collar.

領事館 lǐng-sì-koón: consulate.

總領事 tsúng lǐng-sì: consul general.

領袖 lǐng-tsaû: a leader; chief.

領土 lǐng-t'ó: territory colony.

108

初 ch'oh: first original

當初 tong-ch'oh: at the beginning

初幾 ch'oh kéi: first part of the month (up to 10)

初時 ch'oh-shī: at first

領 初

領 初

领 初

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1451

一 yat: the numeral one; a unit; unity.

一定 yat-têng: certainly; decidedly.

一帶 yat-taaî: nearby; all along.

一樣 yat-yeûng: similarly; alike.

1422

位 waî, wai: seat; throne; site

高位 ko waî: high position.

好位置 hó waî-chî: a good or advantageous position or site.

幾多位 kaí-toh waî: how many persons?

343

二 î: numeral two; second

第二 taî-î: second; the next

第二日 taî-î yât: the next day

二等 î-táng: second class

一 位 二

一 位 二

壹 弌 一 位 弍 貳 二

55

掌 cheúng: palm of hand, to control.

手掌 shaú-cheúng palm of hand

掌櫃 cheúng-kwaî: cashier

38

州 chau a political division, district a state

廣州 Kwóng-chau: Canton

掌 州

掌 州

掌 州

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

老黄喺三 Faān 市出世，喺美國大．佢喺三 Faān 市 T'ōng 人 Faû 中文學校讀過書；所以佢識中文，會講廣東話．佢而家喺美國陸軍當完兵，要番去廣州睇吓．

佢到 chôh 兩日之後，同 sing 李 kè 朋友行街．碰倒一位張先生．張先生同李先生都係舊相識，就介紹 pei 老黄．老黄當然好歡喜同張先生認識．K'ing chóh 幾句之後，佢就要請埋張先生一齊去佢住 kè 酒店食飯．不過張先生要即刻番屋 k'ei．只可以心領，唔可以去．

大約張先生亦都好中意老黄．雖然係初次相識，分手 kè 時候，就請老黄第二日兩點鐘去佢貴府坐吓，k'ing 吓．

LESSON i

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
增	Character Number 1217 Radical Number 32 Stroke Number 15 土，扌
課	Character Number 192 Radical Number 149 Stroke Number 15 言
府	Character Number 206 Radical Number 53 Stroke Number 8 广
領	Character Number 618 Radical Number 181 Stroke Number 14 頁
初	Character Number 108 Radical Number 18 Stroke Number 7 刀

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Pin-waî* à?

Leĭ. Ngŏh à.

C. Neĭ haî pin-waî*à?

L. Ngŏh haî Leĭ-Seì à.

C. Ŏh. Leĭ sin-shaang, Wŏng sin-shaang, ts'ìng yâp-laì la.

L. Cheung sin-shaang.

W. Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Ts'ìng ts'ŏh, ts'ìng ts'ŏh.

L. M̄-shaì-k'ui là.

C. Shîk in mà?

L. Toh-tsê, toh-tsê.

C. Wŏng sin-shaang ne?

W. Shiû-shîk, shiû-shîk.

C. Tâng ngŏh kaaì-shiû ngŏh kè t'aaì-t'aaì* t'ŭng neĭ seung-shik. À-Laān, ni waî* haî Wŏng sin-shaang. Wŏng sin-shaang ni-kôh haî ngŏh kè t'aaì-t'aaì*.

Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì*. Wŏng sin-shaang.

W. Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì*.

C.T.T. Ts'ìng ts'uì-pîn*-ts'ŏh la.

W. Ni-waî* haî neĭ kè lìng-lŏng* ā?

C. Haî à, ni-kôh haî ngŏh kè shiû-ì.

W. Kôh-leŭng-waî* haî neĭ kè ts'in-kam ā?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Haî à, kôh-leũng-kòh haî ngõh kè shiú-nuĩ*.

W. Neĩ tsúng-kûng yaũ kei-toh-waî* lîng-lõng* ts'in-kam à?

C. Tsúng-kûng yaũ saam-kòh.

C.T.T. Wõng sin-shaang, neĩ ne?

W. Ngõh tsûng-meî-ts'ăng kìt-fan.

L. Ngõh-teî ts'õh-chóh kòm noî, pat-uē ch'ê lòh, hó mà, Wõng sin-shaang?

W. Hó à.

C.T.T. Ts'õh hă t'im la.

L. Kaaú-kwán saaì lòh. Ngõh-teî yaũ shĩ-haû tsoì laĩ paaì-haû.

W. Ts'ìng, ts'ìng.

C. Tsoì-kìn, tsoì-kìn.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. Who is it?

Leĭ. It's me.

C. Who are you?

L. I'm Leĭ Seì.

C. Oh. Mr. Leĭ, Mr. Wŏng, please come in.

L. Mr. Cheung.

Wŏng. Mr. Cheung.

C. Please be seated.

L. Thank you.

C. Do you smoke?

L. Thank you.

C. Mr. Wŏng?

W. I don't smoke.

C. Let me introduce my wife to you. À Laān, this is Mr. Wŏng.
Mr. Wŏng, this is my wife.

Mrs. Cheung. Mr. Wŏng.

W. Mrs. Cheung.

Mrs. C. Please make yourselves at home.

L. Is this your son?

C. Yes, this is my son.

W. Are those two your daughters?

C. Yes, those two are my daughters.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Altogether how many children do you have?

C. Three altogether.

Mrs. C. And you, Mr. Wŏng?

W. I've not yet married.

L. We have been here so long, we'd better leave. Is that all right, Mr. Wŏng?

W. Yes.

Mrs. C. Stay for a while longer.

L. We've already troubled you enough. We'll come to visit you again when we have time.

W. Good-bye.

C. See you again.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please be seated and make yourself at home.
2. It's me, your former schoolmate. Do you still remember?
3. I went together with my family to visit relatives in Europe.
4. He asked me "Do you smoke cigarettes or cigars?" And I told him, "I don't smoke!"
5. Your son is taller and heavier than mine.
6. My daughter dances better than yours.
7. There are four Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors in this classroom; a total of nine officers.
8. I am married, but my elder brother is not yet married.
9. They are not going to come in this rain, therefore, we might as well go home.
10. When she left, she forgot to take her package and her coat.
11. We have been here since quarter to seven, and we have caused you enough trouble.
12. I wish I could stay for a while longer.
13. I guess these are your children. Is that right, Mr. Leĭ?
14. Since you have to go to the airport, I will not ask you to stay.
15. Altogether, how many brothers and sisters do you have?
16. How long have you been here?
17. If you are not going to stay for a while longer, where will you go next?

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1. m-shaì k'ui — don't be so formal
2. shiú shîk — I don't smoke
3. lîng-lōng* — your son
4. shiú-ì — my son
5. ts'in-kam — your daughter
6. shiú-nuī* — my daughter
7. meî-ts'àng — not yet
8. kaaú-kwán saaì — caused enough trouble

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

750

危 ngaī: dangerous; peril; hazard.

危険 ngaī-hím: dangerous.

臨危 lām ngaī: near death; in danger.

危機 ngaī-kei: crisis; critical point.

280

険 hím: dangerous; risky

保険 pó-hím: insurance

危険 ngaī-hím: dangerous

197

訪 fóng: to inquire into; to visit

訪問 fóng-mân: to inquire

訪查 fóng ch'ā: to investigate

訪員 fóng-uǎn: newspaper reporter

拜訪 paai-fóng: visit

危　険　訪

危険訪

危　険　访

337

兒 ī: infant; a male child

嬰兒 ying-ī: infant

小兒 siú-ī: my son

兒童 ī-t'ūng: children

450

脚 keǔk: the feet; legs.

脚指 keǔk-chí: toes.

脚板 keǔk-paǎn: sole of the foot.

跛脚 pai keǔk: lame; crippled.



READING MATERIAL

1218

曾 tsang, ts'āng: to increase; great; past; finished; done.

曾祖 tsang-tsó: great grandfather.

曾孫 tsang-suen: great grandchild.

未曾 meî-ts'āng: not yet.

曾經 ts'āng-king: already.

405

金 kam: gold; money; precious

足金 tsuk-kam: pure gold

千金 ts'in-kam: "Your daughter"

金幣 kam-peî: gold currency

396

攪 kaaú: to mix; disturb; excite

攪擾 kaaú-iŭ: to disturb; to trouble

攪混 kaaú-wân: to stir to mix

攪亂 kaaú-luên: to throw into disorder.

曾 金 攪 攪

曾 金 攪

曾 金 搅

106

阻 chóh: to hinder; impede

阻住 chóh-chuê: to hinder

阻礙 chóh-ngoî: hindrance; to hinder

阻止 chóh-chí: to stop

49

隻 chèk: Cl. of birds; animals, ships, limbs etc.

一隻船 yat chèk shuên: a boat

一隻眼 yat chèk ngaăn: an eye

阻 隻 只

阻 隻

阻 隻

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

黃李兩人喺約定 kə 時間到張先生府上拜候。張先生請佢地入去。坐落之後，就請茶請烟，客氣一番。

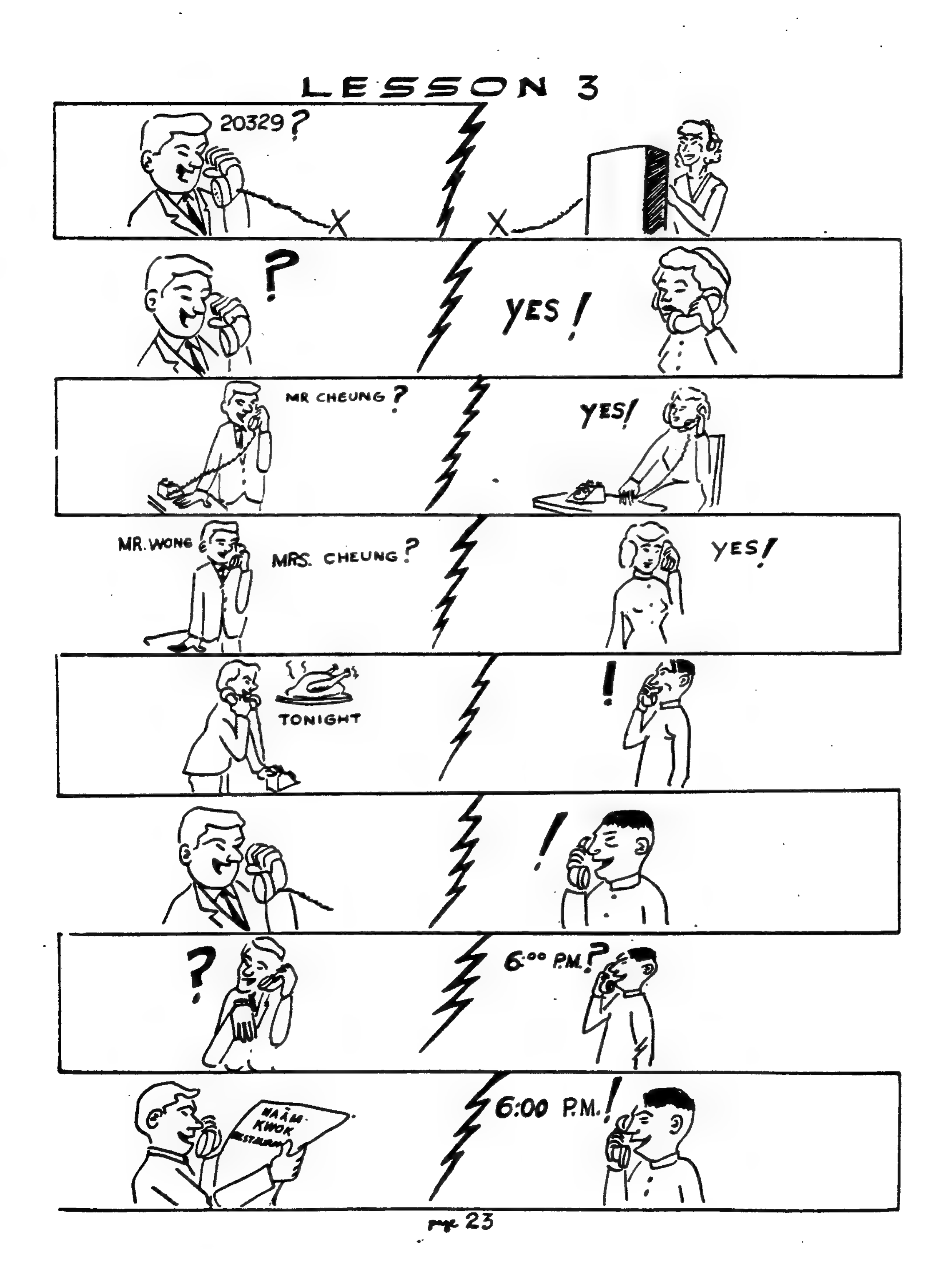
張先生介紹佢 kə 太太亞 Laān pei 老黃認識。老黃喺個處又見到一個生得好聰明 kə 細 man- 仔，佢就問張先生係唔係佢 kə 令 lōng*。張先生話呢個係佢地 kə 小兒。老黃將帶黎 kə 美國餅乾 pei 佢。佢打開睇吓，非常之歡喜。

老黃又問張太太有冇千金。佢話有兩個女。後來老黃見坐 chóh 好耐，太過攪擾，就同老李離開張府。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
危	750	6	26	卩，㔾
險	280	15	170	阜，阝
訪	197	11	149	言
兒	337	8	10	儿
腳	450	11	130	肉，月

LESSON 3



20329?
?
YES!
MR CHEUNG?
YES!
MR. WONG
MRS. CHEUNG?
YES!
TONIGHT
!
!
?
6:00 P.M.?
NAÀM
KWOK
6:00 P.M.!

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Waì, ī-līng-saam-ī-kaú-hô ā?

Kaàp. Taàp ts'òh sìn lā.

W. Tuì-m̄-chuê, tuì-m̄-chuê.

W. Waì, neī-teî pin-shuè à? Haî-m̄-haî Cheung kung-koón à?

Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì*. Haî à. Wán pin-waî* à?

W. Cheung sin-shaang haî shuè mà?

C.T.T. Haî shuè à. Neī haî pin-waî* à?

W. Ngōh haî Wōng Pìng-Ch'uēn à. Neī haî Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* mà?

C.T.T. Haî à. M̄-koi neī tâng yat-chân.

Cheung. Wōng sin-shaang, yaū mat kwaì-kòn à?

W. Mō mat tâk-pît sẑ; pat-kwòh kam-maān ngōh seúng ts'ìng neī t'ūng Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì* ch'ut-laì shīk faân che.

C. Mat kòm haàk-heì à?

W. M̄-haî kâm wâ, shīk ts'aan pîn-faân che.

C. Kâm tsaû toh-tsê sin lā pòh.

W. Taaî-yeùk* keì-tîm-chung hôh-ī ch'ut-laì à?

C. Taaî-yeùk* lûk-tîm-chung, hô mà?

W. Hó à. Ngōh haî Naām-Kwòk-Tsaú-Ka tâng neī-teî la.

C. Ngōh-teî lûk-tîm-chung kìn la.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Hello, 20329?

A. You have the wrong connection.

W. I'm sorry.

W. Hello, what number is this? Is this Cheung's residence?

Mrs. C. Yes, who do you want?

W. Is Mr. Cheung there?

Mrs. C. Yes, he is here. Who are you?

W. I'm Wōng-Pîng-Ch'uēn. Are you Mrs. Cheung?

Mrs. C. Yes, please wait a minute.

Cheung. Mr. Wōng, what can I do for you?

W. Nothing in particular; however, I'd like to invite you and Mrs. Cheung out for dinner tonight.

C. That's very kind of you!

W. Not at all, we'll just have an informal dinner.

C. We'll be delighted. (Lit. translation: Then, thank you in advance)

W. About what time can you come?

C. About six o'clock. Is that all right?

W. Good. I'll wait for you at the Naām Kwǒk Restaurant.

C. We'll meet at six o'clock.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Hello, will you please let me talk to Colonel Wōng?
2. I think I have the wrong number, I am sorry!
3. This is Colonel Wōng's residence. Whom do you want?
4. I am Colonel Wōng. What can I do for you?
5. Nothing in particular. I am going to see a friend off at the airport.
6. I'll wait for you at the bus station around 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
7. It is very kind of you to come to visit us again!
8. It is just an informal dinner, nothing special.
9. Kwȍk Wā Restaurant is one of the best known restaurants in Chinatown.
10. I'd like to invite you and Miss Hōh to my birthday party.
11. He is only eighteen, and he should not be drinking.
12. Please come in here first, and have a cup of tea.
13. I'll be delighted to come. Thank you very much.
14. About what time can you come to my house for dinner?
15. I have to stay home tonight to study for the examination.
16. Driving at high speed is very dangerous.
17. No, thank you! I don't smoke and I don't drink.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1.	taàp ts'òh sìn	wrong number in telephoning
2.	kung-koón	residence
3.	tâk-pît	special, particular unusual
4.	m̀-haî kóm wâ	not at all
5.	pîn-faân	informal meal, ordinary meal
6.	tsaú-ka	restaurant

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

243

考 haaú: to examine; question

考試 haaú-shì: examination

考查 haaú-ch'á: to investigate

1031

線 sin: a thread; wire; clue; line.

電線 tīn-sin: telegraph wire.

路線 lô-sin: route.

防禦線 fōng-uê sin: line of defense

1113

特 tâk: only; alone; specially; purposely.

特別 tâk-pît: special; particular; peculiar.

特性 tâk-sing: peculiarity; individuality.

特色 tâk-shik: distinctive.

考 線 特

考 線 特

考 綫 線 特

867

別 pît: different; other; separation; to differentiate; to part.

分別 fan-pît: to distinguish; difference.

送別 sùng-pît: to see one off.

967

傷 sheung: to injure; to wound; to be distressed; a wound.

打傷 tá sheung: to wound.

傷風 sheung-fung: to catch a cold.

別 傷

別 傷

別 傷

READING MATERIAL

948

鹽 Im: salt

生鹽 shaang Im: raw salt

熟鹽 shük Im: prepared salt

瀉鹽 sè-Im: epsom salt

521

館 koón: inn; hall; school.

書館 shue-koón: school.

酒館 tsaú-koón: restaurant.

旅館 luí-koón: hotel; inn.

777

啊 ôh: emphatic particle(surprise or disappointment); interjection oh!

鹽 館 飯 啊

鹽 館 啊

塩 塩 舘 飯 啊

500

幹 kòn: ability; skill; business.

能幹 nâng-kòn: capable; talented.

才幹 ts'oi-kòn: ability; talent.

事幹 sî-kòn: an affair; a matter.

724

目 mûk: eye; index; item; to view.

題目 t'ai-mûk: topic; theme.

目的 mûk-tik: goal; end; purpose.

目錄 mûk-lûk: index; table of contents.

目前 mûk-ts'in at present for the time being.

幹 目





LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

一日下午，張公館 kè 電話 fat 然 heúng là。黃 Pìng 全打黎 kè。張太太認出嗰個人 kè 聲音，知到佢即係尋日黎探佢地 kè 老黃。

張先生初時唔知到有乜特別事幹，快啲接電話啊，原來老黃請佢地去食飯。雖然佢覺得老黃客氣一啲，不過呢啲係佢一場 kè 美意，唔可以話唔去。佢地就約定喺嗰晚六點鐘喺南國酒家相會。

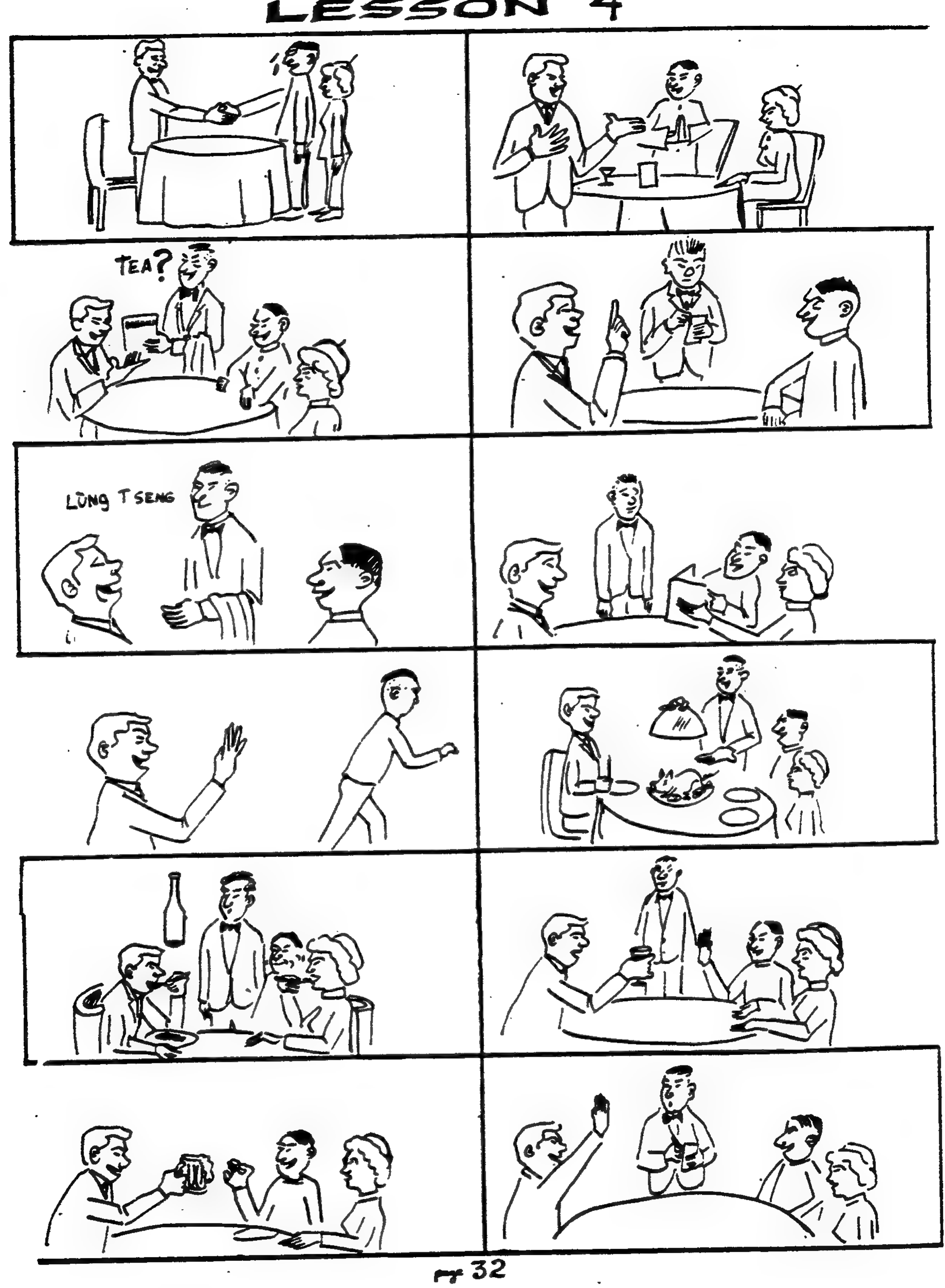
嗰晚張太太着件新 shaam 着對新 haai。呢啲都係張先生喺上個禮拜買黎送 peì 佢做生日 kè 禮物。張先生亦都着一套西裝。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
考	243	6	125	老
線	1031	16	120	糸，糹
特	1113	10	93	牛，牜
別	867	7	18	刀，刂
傷	967	13	9	人，亻

LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aal-t'aal*.

Cheung. Wōng sin-shaang, m̄-hó-l-sì, lîng neĭ tâng-chôh kòm noî.

W. Laî-chôh mō keî noî che.

C. Tuî-m̄-chuê wòh, ngōh-teî laî-ch'ì-chôh.

W. Ŏh, m̄-kân-iù, m̄-kân-iù. Ts'îng ts'ōh, ts'îng ts'ōh.

Fôh-keî. Sin-shaang, yâm mat ch'ā ne? Ni-cheung haî kam-maăn kè ts'oì-taan.

W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aal-t'aal*, chung-ì yâm mi-yě ch'ā à?

C. Ts'uî-pîn* la, Wōng sin-shaang.

W. Fôh-keî, ts'îng neĭ ch'ung oō Lūng-Tsêng laî la.

Fôh-keî. Hó hó.

W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aal-t'aal*, ts'îng neĭ-teî leŭng-waî* tîm ts'oì la.

C. Tsaû tîm ni-keî-meî*, hó mà?

W. Hó à. Fôh-keî, m̄-koi neĭ faal-ti.

F. Sin-shaang, sheŭng ts'oì lòh.

W. Ts'îng taaî-ka heî-faal* là.

Cheung t'aal-t'aal*. Wōng sin-shaang, ni-ti sùng chan-haî hó-shîk là.

F. Sin-shaang, yâm tsaû mà?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aai-t'aai*, yám ti mi-yĕ tsaú à?

C. Ngŏh-teĭ hó-shiú yám tsaú kà pòh.

W. Yám se-shiú Pe-Tsaú la, hó mà?

C. Hó la, yám shiú-shiú la.

W. Fóh-keì, m̄-koi neĭ maaì-taan la.

C. Toh-tsê saaì là pòh, Wŏng sin-shaang.

W. M̄-toh-tsê, neĭ sheúng-mîn* che.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Mr. Cheung, Mrs. Cheung.

Cheung. Mr. Wōng, I'm ashamed of myself for making you wait so long.

W. I've not been here very long.

C. I'm sorry. We have come late.

W. Oh, it doesn't matter. Please sit down.

Waiter. What kind of tea would you like to drink, sir? Here's tonight's menu.

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, what kind of tea would you like to drink?

C. Anything you wish, Mr. Wōng.

W. Waiter, please make us a pot of Lūng-Tsêng.

Wa. Very well.

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, will you please select the dishes?

C. We'll have these dishes then. Is that all right?

W. Good. Waiter, please hurry a bit.

Wa. Dinner is served, sir.

W. Let's start eating.

Mrs. C. These dishes are really tasty, Mr. Wōng.

Wa. Some liquor to drink, sir?

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, what kind of liquor would you like to drink?

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. We seldom drink.

W. Would you like to have some beer?

C. Good. We'll have a little.

W. Waiter, please make out the check.

C. Thanks for everything, Mr. Wōng.

W. Not at all. You have honored me.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I didn't know you could come to my birthday party. I'm honored!
2. Waiter, will you please get us chopsticks?
3. It doesn't matter. Please bring me the check.
4. I know a little bit of Cantonese and a little bit of English.
5. You can see from this menu that the food is not expensive.
6. Are you really thirsty? Didn't you have two bottles of beer just now?
7. You have to walk a little bit faster or you will be late.
8. Since you know so much Chinese, I am sure you can read the menu.
9. Dinner is served. Please be seated.
10. If you are going to take care of the check, you might as well also order the food.
11. The dishes are all here. Let's start eating.
12. The dishes are tasty and delicious, and this pot of tea is excellent.
13. Please order anything you wish. It doesn't matter to me.
14. This man is an employee of the China Department Store.
15. Please make us a pot of tea. We would like to have Lūng-Tsêng.
16. Mrs. Leĭ, I am ashamed of myself. I forgot to

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

telephone you yesterday.

17. There is a unusual taste in this beer. Have you noticed it?

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1.	Lǔng-Tsêng	a brand of Chinese tea
2.	sheŭng ts'oì	dinner is served
3.	se-shiú	a little bit
4.	pe-tsaú	beer
5.	sheúng-mîn*	I'm honored

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1230

井 tséng, tsíng: well; deep pit.

井水 tséng shuí: water from the well.

442

既 keì: already; since.

既然 keì-īn: since; seeing that; whereas.

906

三 saam: the numeral three.

三角形 saam-kòk-yīng: triangle.

三角 saam-kòk: thirty cents; triangle.

井 既 三

井 既 三

井 既 既 叁 三

18

爭 chaang: to debate wrangle, contest

争 chang: ditto.

爭執 chaang-chap: disagreement.

爭啲 chaang-ti: almost, nearly.

爭論 chaang-lûn: to dispute, argue chìa-chang war

952

失 shat: to lose; to err; a fault.

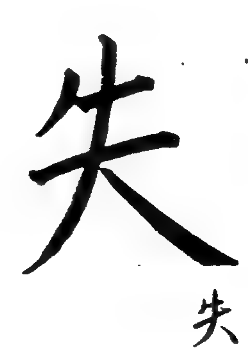
失火 shat-fóh: accidental fire.

失業 shat îp: to lose one's employment.

失望 shat-mông: hopelessness; despair.

爭 失





争 失

READING MATERIAL

970

賞 sheúng: to reward; to bestow; to confer upon.

打賞 tá-sheúng: to reward; tip.

賞罰 sheúng fàt: reward and punishment.

392

夾 kaàp: to press together; to squeeze

夾埋 kaàp-maaī: to put or press together

夾萬 kaàp-maàn: a safe

夾衣 kaàp-i: quilted clothing

夾帶 kaàp-taaī: carry secretly

190

伙 fó: tools; goods

伙食 fó-sihk: provisions

伙記 fó-kei: waiter employee of a store

伙頭 fó-t'aū: a cook

賞 夾 伙

賞 夾 伙

赏 夹 伙

920

四 sei: the numeral four.

四方 sei-fong: everywhere; square.

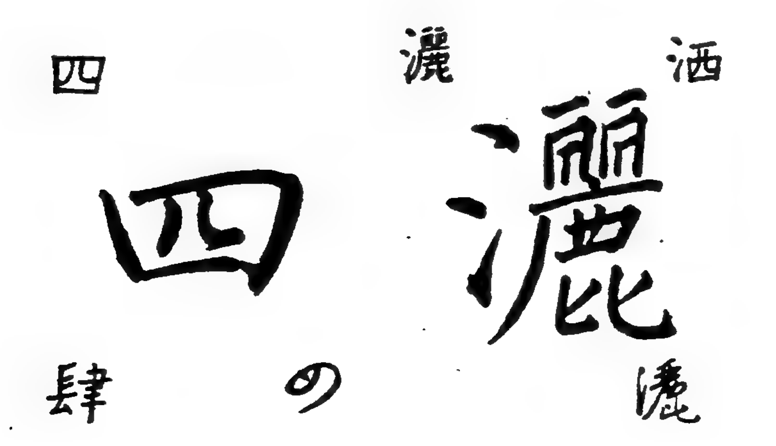
四圍 sei-waī: every direction; four points of compass

931

灑 shá: to sprinkle (liquid); scatter; to spill.

灑花 shá fa: watering pot.

灑水 shá shuí: to sprinkle water.



LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

張先生同太太準備下午六點鐘去老黃 kè 晚飯約會.但係張太太要着 i 服,灑香水;夾埋着對新 haai 又唔行得快;所以佢地到遲 chôh 成半個鐘頭老黃等 chôh 好耐,但係佢冇辦法

老黃因為佢地 kôm 賞面黎到,先叫伙記 ning 茶黎;等佢地解渴.佢地坐喺處講吓廣州 kè 同美國各處地方 kè 情形.有幾耐伙記就 ch'ung chôh 一 lūng- 井茶同 ning 三張菜單黎.老黃就請張先生點幾味好菜.

老黃又問佢地中意飲 mi- 野酒.張太太話唔飲得太猛太辣 kè,所以只係叫 chôh 幾 pooi pe- 酒.

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
井	1230	4	7	二
既	442	9	71	无，旡
伙	190	6	9	人，亻
争	18	8	87	爪，爫
失	952	5	37	大

井: 一 二 … 井

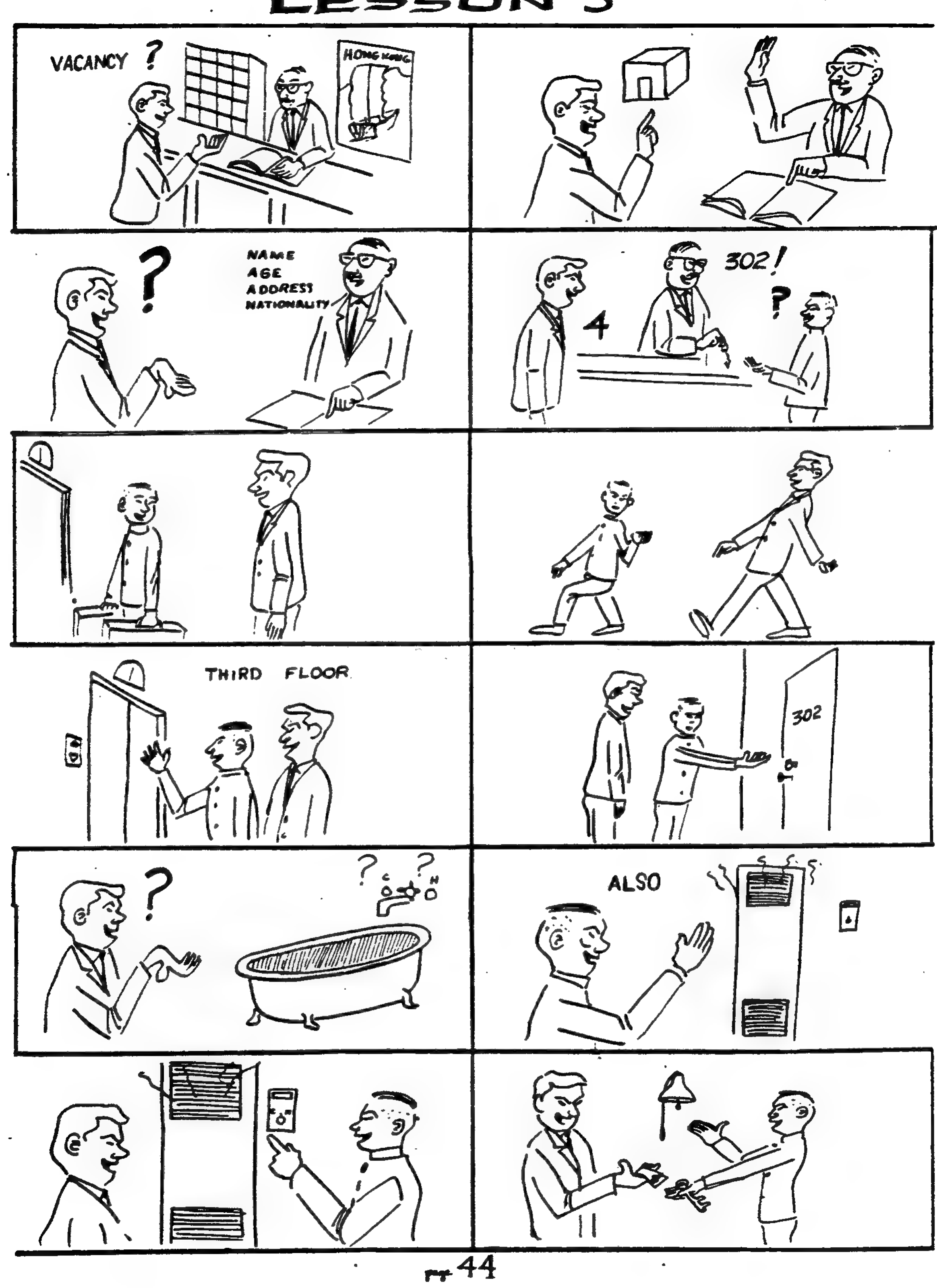
既: … 既

伙: 丿 亻 … 伙

争: … 争

失: … 失

LESSON 5


VACANCY ?
HONG KONG
?
NAME
AGE
ADDRESS
NATIONALITY
302!
4
?
THIRD FLOOR
302
?
? ?
ALSO

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, yaŭ-mŏ fōng* à?

Sz-leĭ. Yaŭ la, sin-shaang, neĭ iù pin-chŭng fōng* ne?

W. Ngŏh seŭng hoi kaan taan-yăn-fōng*.

S. Hô hô. Ts'ìng neĭ sin chuè-ch'aàk la.

W. Chuè-ch'aàk shaŭ-tsŭk tìm-yeŭng* kà?

S. Hô kaân-taan kè che. Ts'ìng neĭ tseung neĭ kè sìng-mìng, nìn-suì, teî-chî, kwòk-tsîk, sê haî ni-cheung piú-kaàk-chî sheûng-pîn, tsaû tak là.

W. Ŏh!

S. Fôh-keì, ts'ìng neĭ taaì Wōng sin-shaang sheŭng-huì saam-lìng-î-hô fōng* la.

Fôh-keì. Sin-shaang, neĭ yaŭ keì-kîn hăng-leĭ à?

W. Yaŭ seì-kîn, haî moōn-haŭ-shuè.

F. M̄-koi neĭ tâng hă, ngŏh huì lôh-chôh ti hăng-leĭ yâp-laì sin.

W. M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

F. Sin-shaang, ts'ìng haî ni-pîn laì la.

W. Hô hô.

F. Saam-lìng-î-hô fōng* haî saam-laū*, ts'ìng neĭ ts'ŏh shing-kòng-kei sheŭng-huì la.

F. Ni-kaan tsaû haî là, sin-shaang.

W. Ni-kaan fōng* yaŭ saì-shan-fōng*, yaŭ laăng-ît-shuì mà?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

F. Yaŭ à. Pat-chì yaŭ laăng-ît-shuì, ì-ch'ê yaŭ laăng-ît-heì
  t̀im pòh.

W. Laăng-ît-heì kè chaì haì pin-tô à? Tîm hoi kà?

F. Ne, haì ni-tô à, sin-shaang. Kâm-yeûng* tsaû hoi laăng-
  heì, kâm-yeûng* tsaû hoi ît-heì.

W. M̄-koi neĭ là. Ni-ti ts'ìn* haì ning laì tâ-sheúng neĭ kè.

F. Toh-tsê, sin-shaang, uē-kwôh neĭ iù mi-yĕ, ts'ìng neĭ
  kâm hă tìn-chung la. Ni-t'iū haì moōn-shī.

W. M̄-koi saaì lòh.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Do you have a vacancy?

Manager. Yes, sir, we have. What kind of room would you like to have?

W. I'd like to have a single room.

M. Surely. Will you please register first?

W. What is the registration procedure?

M. It is very simple. Please write your name, age, address, and nationality on this card. That's all.

W. Oh!

M. Boy, please take Mr. Wŏng up to Room 302.

Boy. How many pieces of baggage do you have, sir?

W. I have four. They are at the doorway.

B. Please wait a moment. I'll take the baggage in first.

W. Thank you.

B. Please come this way, sir.

W. Very well.

B. Room 302 is on the third floor. Please take the elevator

B. This is the one, sir.

W. Is there a bathroom in this room? Is there hot and cold water?

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

B. Yes. Not only is there hot and cold water, but also there is a cooling and heating system.

W. Where is the control switch for the cooling and heating system? How do you turn it on?

B. Right here, sir. You turn this way for cool air, that way for warm.

W. Thank you. Here's your tip.

B. Thank you, sir. If you need anything, please press the electric bell. This is the door key.

W. Thank you for everything.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This hotel is very inexpensive, but all the rooms have hot and cold water.
2. This is the switch to stop the elevator, and that is the one to start it.
3. I don't have the key to open this door. How about you?
4. The electric bell is next to the doorway. You have to press it hard.
5. Thank you for bringing up the baggage. Here is a tip for you.
6. My house does not have a cooling and heating system. It is an old house.
7. This form is very simple. All you have to do is write down your registration number.
8. It does not look like a single room to me. What do you think?
9. I have registered at the office, but the procedure is not very simple.
10. Do you know his name, age, address, and nationality?
11. What kind of drink do you want, whiskey or brandy?
12. I don't believe there is a vacancy in this hotel.
13. He has ten keys and he doesn't know which one is for the car.
14. If you need anything, please tell me 24 hours in advance.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. It is very kind of you. Thank you for everything.
16. He puts his baggage near the door of the elevator and waits.
17. You don't have to worry, the clerk will come very soon.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1.	pin chúng	what kind?
2.	taan-yān fōng*	single room
3.	chuè-ch'aàk	to register; registration
4.	shaú-tsûk	procedure
5.	kaán-taan	simple
6.	sìng-mìng	full name
7.	nìn-shuì	age
8.	teî-chí	address
9.	kwòk-tsîk	nationality
10.	piú-kaàk-chí	form
11.	hāng-leĭ	baggage, luggage
12.	mōōn-haú	doorway
13.	shing-kòng-kei	elevator
14.	laăng-ît heì	hot and cold air
15.	tá sheúng	to tip, reward
16.	kâm	to press down
17.	tîn-chung	electric bell, door bell
18.	moōn-shì	door key
19.	chaì	switch
20.	laăng ît shuí	hot and cold water
21.	lóh	to take

READING MATERIAL

869

表 piú: to show forth; external; cousin of different surname.

表示 piú-shî: to show forth; manifest.

表現 piú-în: to manifest; to show forth.

表情 piú-ts'îng: expression of emotion.

383

格 kaak: model; pattern

資格 tsz-kaak: qualification; ability

性格 sing-kaak: character; temperament

格式 kaak-shik: pattern; model; example

319

續 tsûk to continue; to join onto; to connect; to succeed to.

手續 shaú-tsûk: procedure; process.

續假 tsûk ka*: to extend one's leave.

表 格 續

表格續

表 格 续

1033

姓 sing: a clan; surname.

貴姓名 kwai sing-mĕng: what is your name?

姓名 sing-mĕng: full name.

687

名 mĕng: name: fame; reputation.

名字 mĕng-tsž: name of person, shop, etc.

名片 mĕng-p'in: a visiting card.

出名 ch'ut-mĕng: well known.

名譽 mĕng-uê: reputation; honorary.

姓 名

姓名

姓 名

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

738

五 ňg: the numeral five.

五穀 ňg kuk: the five grains; grains in general.

五族 ňg tsûk: the five races of the Chinese Republic.

506

降 kòng (or hōng): to descend; come down from heaven; to condescend.

降級 kòng k'ap: to degrade.

升降機 shing-kòng-kei: elevator.

降臨 kòng-lâm: advent; coming.

降雨 kòng uǔ: to rain.

990

升 shing. to rise; to ascend; a pint, carrying pole.

升高 shing-ko: to ascend.

升任 shing yâm: promotion.

五　　降　　升

五 降 升

伍　五　降　升

48

且 ch'é: also; moreover

尚且 shêung-ch'é: but yet; still

況且 fòng-ch'é: moreover

而且 î-ch'é: also

826

北 pak: north; to flee.

北京 pak-king: Peking.

北平 pak-p'ìng: Peking.

敗北 paai-pak: defeated; routed.

且　　北

且 北

且　北

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

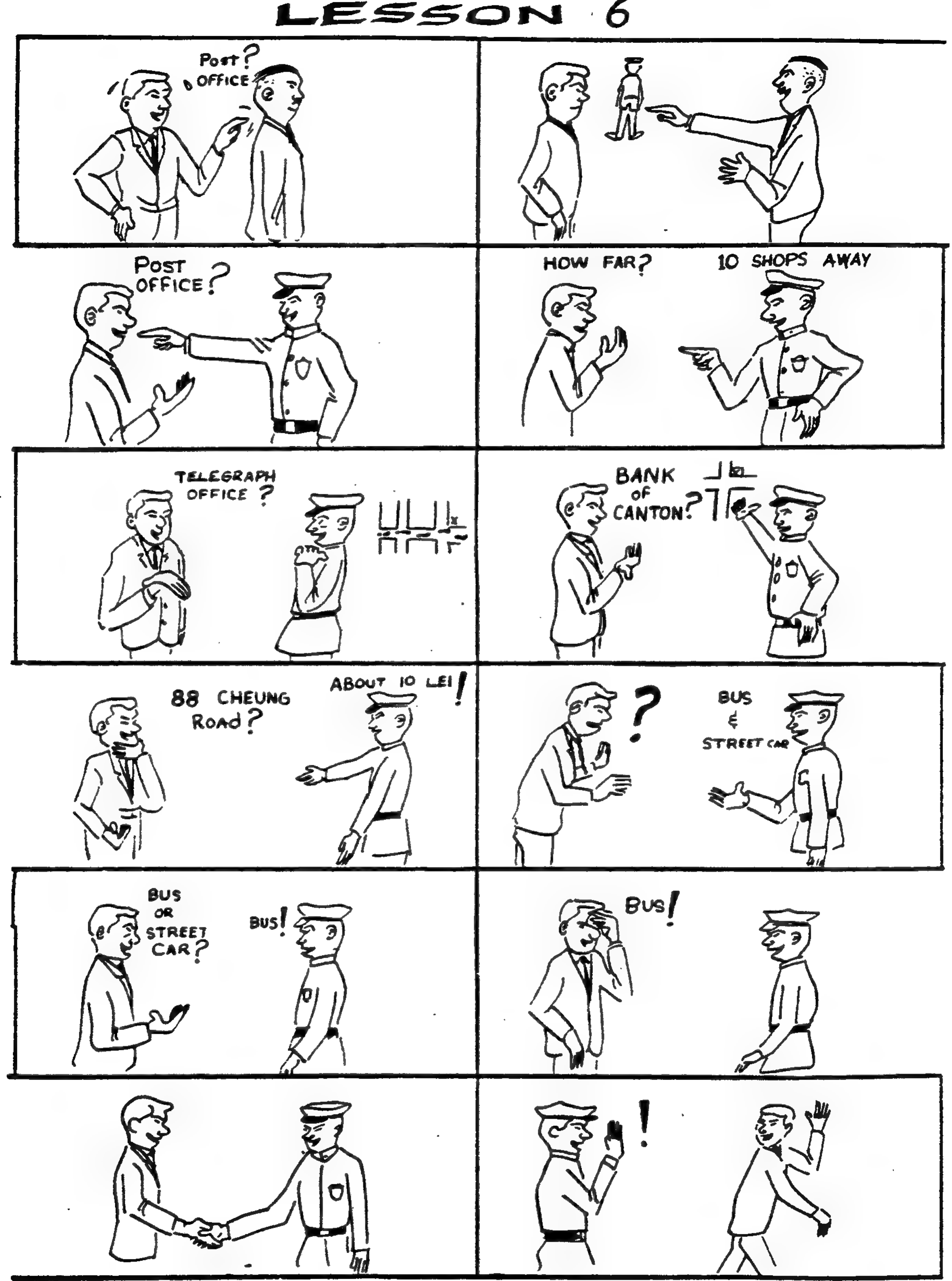
黄 Pìng 全初到省城嘅時候,住喺新A酒店.但係嗰處地方唔係幾乾淨,啲 fàn 房又細,ka 私太舊,窗門 heūng 北唔夠光,有啲住客講說話講得好大聲.住得唔係幾 shue 服.

佢住 chôn 一個 sing-k'eì kòm 上下,就喺附近 wán 過第二間新式啲嘅酒店. Yà 幾層 kòm 高,總共有四百 sa-幾個房.每個房都有洗身房.不只有冷熱水,而且有冷熱氣.上落有升降機.價錢亦都唔係太貴.雖然佢又要做 chuè ch'aàk 嘅手續,喺表格紙上便寫姓名,年-suì 等等,亦唔算麻煩.

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
續	Character Number 1319 · Stroke Number 21 · Radical Number 120 (糸, 糹)
姓	Character Number 1033 · Stroke Number 8 · Radical Number 38 (女)
名	Character Number 687 · Stroke Number 6 · Radical Number 30 (口)
錢	Character Number 1255 · Stroke Number 16 · Radical Number 167 (金, 金)
北	Character Number 826 · Stroke Number 5 · Radical Number 21 (匕, 匕)

LESSON 6



POST? OFFICE
POST OFFICE?
HOW FAR?
10 SHOPS AWAY
TELEGRAPH OFFICE?
BANK OF CANTON?
88 CHEUNG ROAD?
ABOUT 10 LEI!
?
BUS & STREET CAR
BUS OR STREET CAR?
BUS!
BUS!
!

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Tuì-m̀-chuê, tuì-m̀-chuê, ts'ìng mân yaū-chìng-kûk haî pin-tô à?

Lô-yān. Chan-haî tuì-m̀-chuê là, ngŏh to-haî ch'oh-ts'ż tò ni-shuè kè che, ts'ìng neĭ mân kôh-waî* kìng-ch'aàt la

W. Sin-shaang, ts'ìng mân yaū-chìng-kûk haî pin-tô à?

Kìng-ch'aàt. Yaū-chìng-kûk haî ts'ìn-pîn kôh-t'iū Waî-Oì-Lô.

W. Taaî-yeùk* keì-uĕn ne?

K. Ŏh, taaî-yeùk* shâp-lĕng-kaan p'ò-waî* tsaû haî lòh.

W. Ts'ìng mân tìn-pò-kûk haî pin-shuè ne?

K. Tîn-pò-kûk haî haū-pîn kôh-t'iū kaai. Neĭ iù haāng faan-chuèn-t'aū leūng-kòh-kaai-haû tsaû kìn-tô lòh.

W. Yaû ts'ìng mân neĭ Kwóng-Tung-Ngān-Hōng haî pin-tô ne?

K. Kwóng-Tung-Ngān-Hōng haî kôh-t'aū; neĭ heùng kôh-t'iū-kaai yat-chîk haāng-tò taî-seì-kòh-kaai-haû, chuèn yaû-shaû-pîn tsaû haî lòh.

W. Chung-Chìng-Lô paàt-shâp-ts'at-hô leì ni-shuè yaū keì-uĕn à?

K. Keì-uĕn kà-pòh. Taaî-yeùk* leì ni-shuè yaū shĕng seì-leĭ kòm uĕn kà-pòh!

W. Kòm uĕn kā! Yaū-mŏ ch'e hóh-ĭ huì-tak-tò kóh-shuè kà?

K. Yaū à. Tîn-ch'e kung-kûng-heì-ch'e to huì-tak-tò kè.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Tîn-ch'e tò kôh-shuè faal-ti a, yik-waâk kung-kûng-hel-ch'e tò kôh-shuè faal-ti ne?

K. Kung-kûng-hel-ch'e faal-ti.

W. Uē-kwôh haî kém, ngŏh pat-uē taàp kung-kûng-hel-ch'e là.

K. Ngŏh to-haî kém wâ lòh.

W. M̄-koi-saal, hó-tsoî neĭ wâ peî ngŏh chi, m̄-haî ngŏh yat-tîng ooĭ tông-shat-lô lòh.

K. M̄-shaî m̄-koi, ni-ti haî ngŏh ying-fân tsô kè chik-chaàk.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. I beg your pardon. May I ask where the post office is?

Pedestrian. I'm awfully sorry. I'm also here for the first time. Please ask that policeman.

W. Sir, may I ask where the post office is?

Policeman. The post office is on Waî-Oì Road, that street in front of us.

W. About how far?

P. Oh, about ten or more shops away.

W. May I ask where the telegraph office is?

P. The telegraph office is on the street behind us. You have to walk back two blocks (street intersections) then you'll see it.

W. May I also ask where the Bank of Canton is?

P. The Bank of Canton is over there. You follow that street and walk straight until you come to the fourth intersection, turn right, and the bank is there.

W. How far is 87 Chung-Chìng Road from here?

P. Rather far. About four miles from here.

W. That far! Is there any vehicle going there?

P. Yes, both streetcar and bus go there.

W. Will the streetcar or bus get there faster?

P. The bus is faster.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. If that's the case, I might as well take the bus.

P. I'd say so.

W. Thank you for everything. It is a good thing you told me, otherwise, I'd definitely have lost my way.

P. Not at all. This is my duty.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is a good thing that you can swim. Otherwise, what would you do?
2. It is the clerk's duty to show you the restroom, the kitchen and the bath.
3. He should be more careful in his driving, especially on the highway.
4. If that is the case, we have to drive another 20 miles before we will be there.
5. The telegraph office is right next to the Post Office.
6. He had to turn around and go back because he had forgotten his luggage.
7. There are eight policemen at the street intersection, not too far from the Bank of America.
8. This store space is narrower and smaller than that one.
9. If you go along the other side of the street, you will reach the butcher shop.
10. You have to go two blocks, turn right, and the bus station is there.
11. The Bank of California is over there. It is not too far from here.
12. It is far away, but there are street cars and buses going there.
13. You should finish your study before you go to bed.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. We had a delicious lunch in a Chinese restaurant the day before yesterday.

15. Generally speaking, buses are faster than street cars.

16. There were four cars involved in a collision at the intersection.

17. It is the policeman's duty to take the injured to the hospital.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1. mân lô — to ask for directions
2. kíng-ch'aàt — policeman
3. keí uĕn — quite far; how far?
4. shâp-lēng — ten or more, between ten and twenty
5. p'ò-waî* — store space
6. tîn-pò kûk — telegraph office
7. haāng-faan-chuèn-t'aū — to walk back, turn around and go back
8. kaai-haú — street intersection, block
9. ngān-hōng (*) — bank
10. yat-chîk — straight
11. leĭ — mile
12. leì — distant from
13. kung-kûng heì-ch'e — bus
14. uē-kwóh haî kóm — if that is the case
15. tông-shat-lô — to lose one's way, to stray
16. ying-fân — ought to, should
17. chik-chaàk — duty and responsibility
18. hó-tsoî — it is a good thing that

LESSON 6.

READING MATERIAL

86

直 chik: straight

直去 chik hui: straight ahead

直言 chik în: outspoken frankness

忠直 chung-chik: unaffected; artless

466

警 kíng: to warn; to caution.

警察 kíng-ch'aat: police.

警戒 kíng-kaai: to admonish.

警醒 kíng síng: to awaken; to exhort.

警報 kíng-pò: (air raid) siren.

20

察 ch'aat: to examine, investigate

查察 ch'ā-ch'aat: to inquire

監察 kaam-ch'aat: inspection, examination

警察 kíng-ch'aat: policeman.

直 警 察

直 警 察

直 儆 警 詧 察

69

指 chí: finger (Cl chek) to point, indicate

手指公 shaú-chí-kung: thumb

指教 chí-kaaù: to advise

指揮 chí-fai: to command

指甲 chí-kaap: finger nail

306

汗 hôn: perspiration, sweat

出汗 ch'ut hôn: to perspire

流汗 laū hôn: to sweat; perspire

指 汗

指 汗

指 汗

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

85

職 chik: duty

職業 chik-îp: occupation; profession

職員 chik-uēn: personnel; staff

職位 chik-wâî: position

21

找 chaaú: to seek, to change (as money)

找尋 chaaú-ts'ǎm: to seek, search for

找換處 chaaú-oōn-ch'ué: money exchanger

129

轉 chuén: change; rotate

轉 chuèn: to turn

轉灣 chuèn-waan: turn a bend

轉頭 chuén-t'aū: to turn back

調轉頭 tiū-chuèn-t'aū: to turn around; on the contrary

職 戠 找 轉

職 找 轉

戠 找 转

109

楚 ch'óh: distressing; painful; clear

苦楚 foó-ch'óh: hard; distressing;

清楚 ts'ing-ch'óh: clear

684

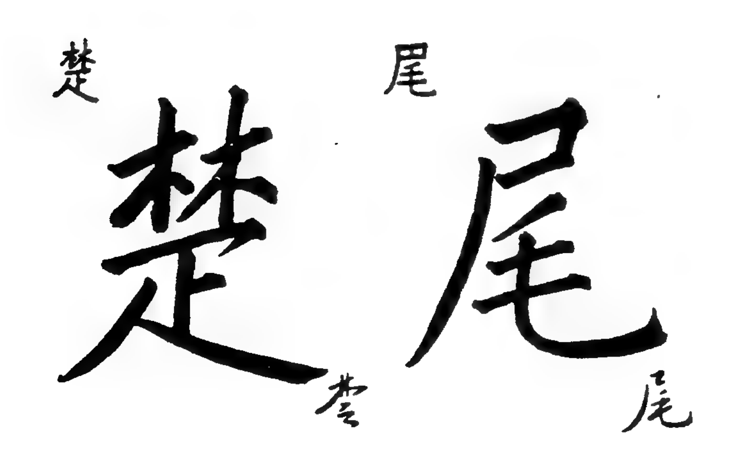
尾 meǐ: the tail; end.

擺尾 paaí meǐ: to wag the tail.

尾後 meǐ-haû: afterwards.

數尾 shò meǐ: balance left; unpaid balance.

楚 尾



LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

朝早七點鐘,老黃起身洗面着shaam之後,去酒店樓下食早ts'aan.點解佢要kəm早預備出街呢?因為佢有好幾件事要辦;即係去郵政局寄信,去電報局打電報,去銀行找錢等等

老黃唔係幾識路,先要知清楚點樣去個啲地方.呢件事最好係問警察,因為警察有指點行人嘅職責.佢問明之後,而家知道邊處可以直去,邊處可以taap電車或公共汽車,點樣轉車

WRITING MATERIAL

直

Character Number 86 — Radical Number 109
Stroke Number 8 — 目

警

Character Number 466 — Radical Number 149
Stroke Number 20 — 言

察

Character Number 20 — Radical Number 146
Stroke Number 15 — 宀

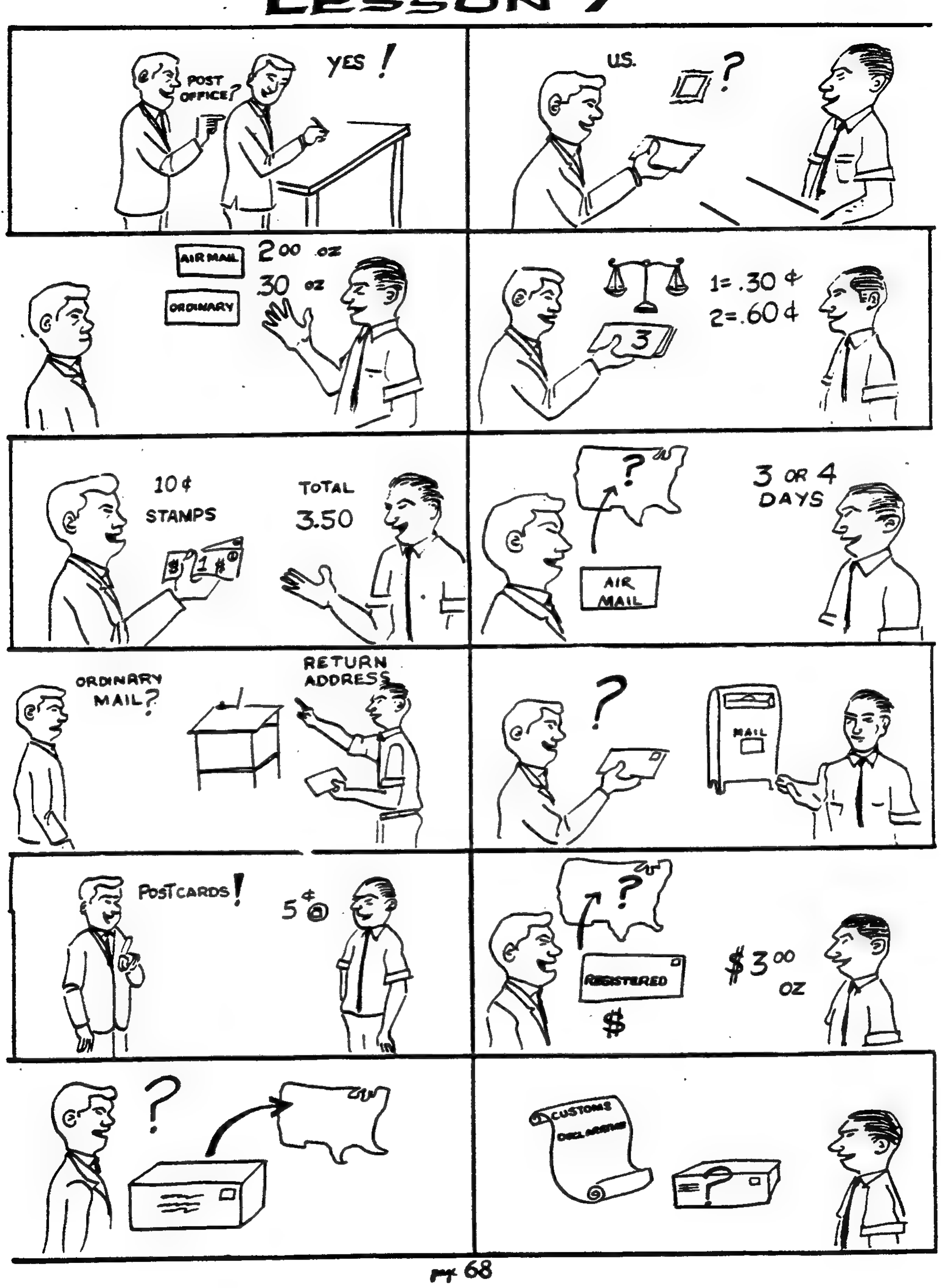
指

Character Number 69 — Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 9 — 手，扌

汗

Character Number 306 — Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 6 — 水，氵

LESSON 7



POST OFFICE?
YES!
U.S.
?
AIR MAIL
ORDINARY
2.00 oz
.30 oz
3
1=.30¢
2=.60¢
10¢ STAMPS
TOTAL
3.50
?
AIR MAIL
3 OR 4 DAYS
ORDINARY MAIL?
RETURN ADDRESS
?
MAIL
POSTCARDS!
5¢ @
?
REGISTERED
$
$3.00 oz
?
CUSTOMS

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, ni-kaan haî-m̄-haî yaū-chìng-kûk à?

Lô-yān. Mŏ-ts'òh là.

W. Ngŏh seúng keì keí fung-sùn huì Meĭ-Kwòk, ts'íng mân iù keì-toh-ts'ìn* yaū-faì à?

Kûk-uēn. Keì-huì Meĭ-Kwòk kè hōng-hung-sùn mooĭ on-sẑ* leŭng-man, p'ìng-sheūng-sùn mooĭ on-sẑ* saam-hō-tsẑ.

W. M̄-koi neĭ t'ūng ngŏh ch'ìng hă ni-saam-fung p'ìng-sheūng-sùn la.

K. Ni-fung saam-hō-tsẑ; ni-leŭng-fung kwòh ch'ŭng, mooĭ-fung lûk-hō-tsẑ.

W. Ngŏh chûng seúng maaĭ leŭng-kòh-ngān-ts'ìn* yat-hō-tsẑ kè yaū-p'iù.

K. Tsúng-kûng saam-kòh-poòn-ngān-ts'ìn*.

W. Hōng-hung-sùn iù keì-noì ìn-haû keì-tò Meĭ-Kwòk à?

K. Taaî-yeùk* saam-seì-yât.

W. P'ìng-sheūng-sùn ne?

K. Taaî-yeùk* saam-kòh laĭ-paaì.....waì! Sin-shaang, neĭ m̄-keì-tak-chôh sé ni-fung-sùn kè ooì-t'aū-teî-chì pòh. Kòh-cheung-t'oì* yaŭ mâk-shuì yaŭ pat haì-shuè.

W. Tuì-m̄-chuê, táng ngŏh sé-faan k'uĭ la. Ni-keì-fung-sùn tâm lôk pin-shuè à?

K. Ts'ìng neĭ tâm lôk sùn-seung la.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ngŏh chûng seûng maaĭ keî-cheung mîng-sùn-p'ìn* t'im pòh.

K. Nğ-kòh-sin cheung.

W. Ts'ìng mân keì Meĭ-Kwòk kwà-hô hŏng-hung-sùn iù keî-toh-ts'ìn* à?

K. Mooĭ-on-sẑ* saam-man.

W. Keì ti mât-kîn* huì Meĭ-Kwòk yaŭ mi-yĕ shaû-tsûk à?

K. Uē-kwóh neĭ seûng keì paau-kwôh ch'ut haû, tsaû iù t'ìn yat-cheung pò-kwaan-chî, sê mîng haî mi-yĕ mât-kîn*, tsaû-haî kòm toh là.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Is this the post office, sir?

Pedestrian. Yes, that's right.

W. I'd like to mail several letters to the United States. May I ask how much postage I'll need?

Clerk. Airmail letters to the United States are $2 per ounce; ordinary letters are 30¢ per ounce.

W. Will you please weigh these three ordinary letters for me?

C. This one is 30¢. These two are overweight; they are 60¢ each

W. I also would like to buy $2 worth of 10¢ stamps.

C. The total is $3.50.

W. How long does it take for an airmail letter to reach the United States?

C. About three or four days.

W. What about ordinary mail?

C. About three weeks. Say, mister, you forgot to write the return address on this letter. There is ink and pen on that desk.

W. I'm sorry. Let me write it down. Where shall I drop these letters?

C. Please drop them into the mailbox.

W. I'd also like to buy a few postcards.

C. They're 5¢ each.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. May I ask how much it will cost to send a registered airmail letter to the United States?

C. It's $3 per ounce.

W. What is the procedure for sending articles to the United States?

C. If you want to send a parcel from here, you'll have to fill out a customs declaration form stating clearly what the articles are. That's all.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You have to fill out the custom declaration form and then bring it back to the Post Office.
2. This thing is too big! You cannot send it to New York by parcel post.
3. This parcel will get to San Francisco in a week's time, if you send it out by air mail.
4. He has received a registered air mail letter from his father.
5. You can get fifty 4¢ stamps with two dollars.
6. He sent me a postcard from Sacramento.
7. He dropped his two letters, three postcards, and one big parcel into the mailbox.
8. There is no return address on this letter, but I know it is from my mother.
9. She does not remember how many postcards she sent out.
10. After dropping them into the mailbox, she then remembered that she didn't put stamps on them.
11. This airmail letter is overweight, and the clerk in the Post Office has to weigh it before he knows how much the postage will be.
12. The postage fee for this registered parcel is two dollars and fifteen cents.
13. He weighs one hundred pounds and ten ounces.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Please give me ten cents' worth of postal stamps.

15. Ordinary letters to Hong Kong are five cents per ounce, and air mail letters are twenty-five cents per ounce.

16. You have to state clearly on that custom declaration form, what the articles are in the parcel.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

No.	Term	Meaning
1.	yaū-faì	postage
2.	kûk uēn	postal clerk
3.	hōng-hung sùn	airmail letter
4.	on-sẑ*	ounce
5.	p'ìng-sheūng sùn	ordinary mail
6.	hō-tsź	dime
7.	ch'ìng	to weigh
8.	kwòh ch'ŭng	overweight
9.	yaū-p'iù	postal stamp
10.	ìn-haû	then, before
11.	keì-tak	to remember
12.	ooì-t'aū teî-chí	return address
13.	tám-lôk	to deposit into
14.	mìng-sùn-p'ìn*	postcard
15.	sin	cent, fairy
16.	kwà-hô	to register
17.	mât-kîn*	articles, thing, matter
18.	paau-kwôh	parcel, parcel post
19.	t'ìn	to fill out
20.	pò-kwaan-chí	custom declaration form

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

546

掛 kwà or k'wa: to hang up; suspend; be in suspense; anxiety.

掛心 k wà-sam: anxious; worried.

掛住 k wà chuê: to hang; to be anxious; to care.

掛號 k wà-hô: to register.

掛號信 k wà-hô sùn: registered letter.

781

安 on: peace; quiet; comfort; to settle.

安靜 on-tsing: repose.

安心 on-sam: put the mind at ease.

安全 on-ts'uēn: secured; safe(of things).

644

六 lûk: the numeral six.

六畜 lûk ch'uk: the six domestic animals(horse, ox, goat, pig, dog, fowl)

六甲 lûk-kaàp: pregnancy.

掛 安 六

掛 安 六

挂 掛 安 陸 六

1220

七 ts'at: the numeral seven.

七月 ts'at-uêt: July.

七手八脚 tsat shaú paàt keùk: too many cooks spoil the broth; many persons do the same job.

172

費 fai: fee; to spend; waste

費用 fai-yûng: expenses

費事 fai-sî: troublesome

學費 hôk-fai: tuition

七 費

七 費

柒 七 费

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

924

箱 seung: a box; a chest; case.

木箱 mûk seúng: wooden box.

皮箱 p'eî seúng: leather trunk.

1144

填 t'în: to fill in; to fill up; to make good.

填平 t'î: p'ĕng. to fill up.

填債 t'în chaai: to pay a debt.

832

筆 pat: a pencil; pen.

毛筆 mō-pat: Chinese brush pen.

鉛筆 uĕn-pat: lead pencil.

主筆 chuś-pat: editor.



859

片 p'în: a slice; strip; piece.

名片 mĕng-p'în: a visiting card.

相片 seùng-p'în: photo.

1138

添 t'im: also; more; to add to.

添多啲 t'im toh ti: to add more.

添丁 t'im ting: to bear a son.



LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

廣州同美國嘅城市差唔多,喺街邊處都有信箱.將信件 tâm 落去,就可以安全寄到各處.但係老黄一定要去郵政局一行,因為佢唔知到寄航空信要幾多郵費,佢又要買啲郵 p'iū 同幾張明信片添.對於包 kwôh 出口嘅手續,同埋使唔使填一張報關紙,yìk都要問明白.

佢寄嘅信又係掛號嘅,所有掛號郵件都要喺郵政局至寄得.

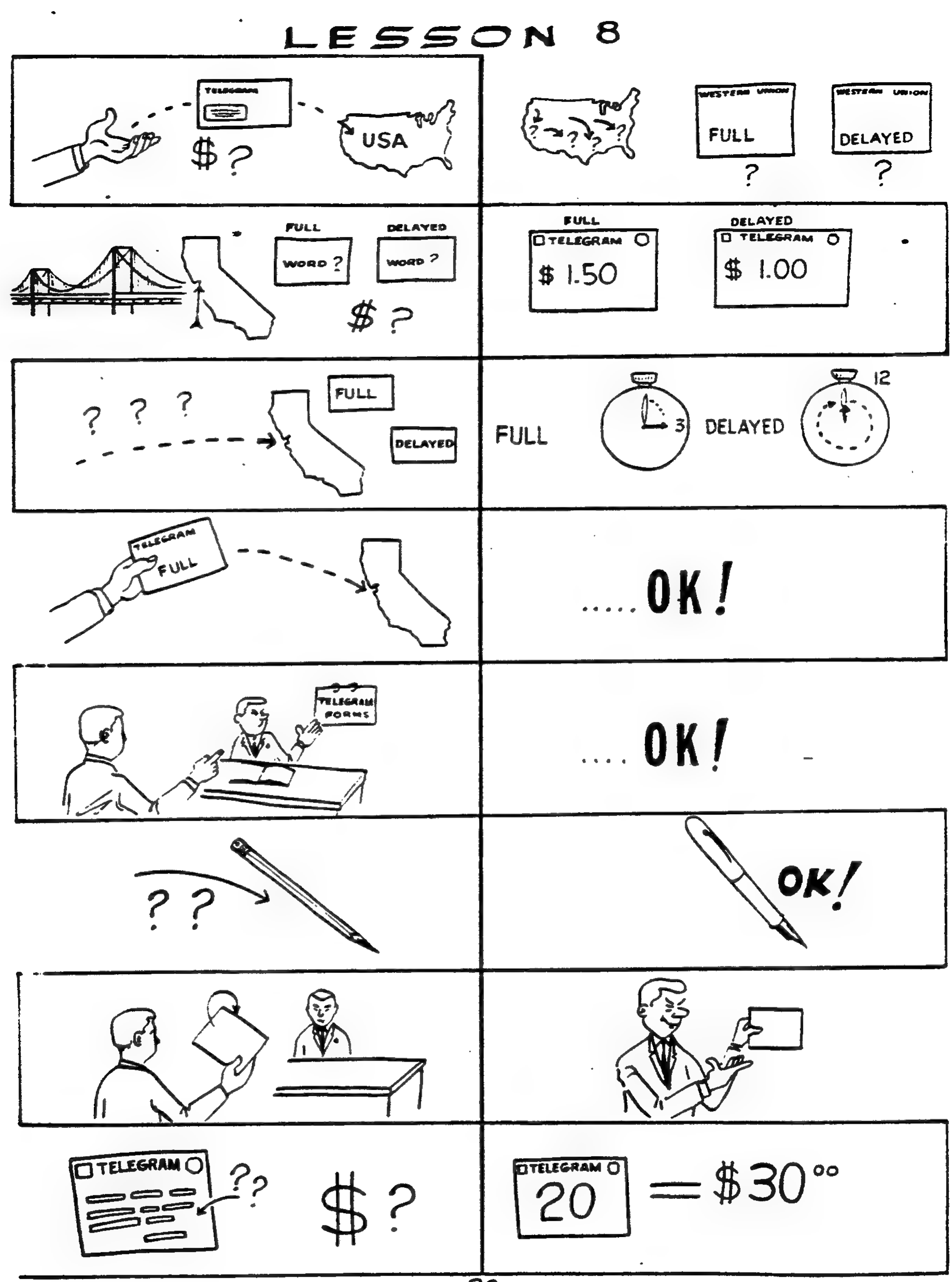
佢呢次去郵政局重有一chêng好處;即係佢唔記得喺信封上面寫回頭地 chi ,個位 kûk-uēn 睇到 la 就借一枝筆 pei 佢,寫番回頭地 chi .

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
掛	546	11	64	手，扌
安	781	6	40	宀
號	292	13	141	虎，虍
件	461	6	9	人，亻
費	172	12	154	貝

LESSON 8


USA
$?
FULL
DELAYED
FULL
DELAYED
WORD ?
WORD ?
$?
FULL
TELEGRAM
$ 1.50
DELAYED
TELEGRAM
$ 1.00
? ? ?
FULL
DELAYED
FULL
3
DELAYED
12
TELEGRAM
FULL
.....OK!
TELEGRAM FORMS
....OK!
? ?
OK!
TELEGRAM
$?
TELEGRAM
20
= $30.00

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, tá tîn-pò huì Meĭ-kwòk iù keì-toh ts'ìn* à?

Chik-uēn. Neĭ seúng tá tîn-pò huì Mẹĭ-Kwòk pin-shuè ne? Neĭ seúng tá faaì-tîn a, yik-waâk maân-tîn ne?

W. Ngŏh seúng tá huì Saam-Faān-Shĭ. Faaì-tîn maân-tîn mooĭ-kòh tsẑ iù keì-toh ts'ìn* à?

C. Tá huì Saam-Faān-Shĭ, faaì-tîn kòh-poòn ngān-ts'ìn* yat-kòh tsẑ; maân-tîn yat-man yat-kòh tsẑ.

W. Faaì-tîn t'ūng maân-tîn iù keì noì ìn-haû tò Saam-Faān-Shĭ à?

C. Ŏh, faaì-tîn m̄-shaì keì noì, saam-seì-kòh chung-t'aū tsaû-tò Saam-Faān-Shĭ lòh, maân-tîn iù shâp-î-kòh chung-t'aū tsôh-yaû* ìn-haû tò pòh.

W. Kâm a, ts'ìng neĭ t'ūng ngŏh tá fung faaì-tîn la.

C. Hó à, sin-shaang.

W. Ts'ìng neĭ peì cheung tîn-pò-chì kwòh ngŏh la.

C. Hó hô.

W. Ngŏh yûng uēn-pat sê, tak-m̄-tak à?

C. Tak, pat-kwòh yûng mâk-shuì-pat sê peì-kaaù ts'ing-ch'òh-ti.

W. Ngŏh ĭ-king sê-hó tîn-mān lòh. M̄-koi neĭ t'ūng ngŏh t'aì hă, hôh-m̄-hôh-ĭ kaâm-shiú keì-kòh tsẑ?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Sế tak hó kaấn-taan, hó ts'ing-ch'ốh là. Tsaû kấm-yeûng* tả ch'ut-huì la.

W. Tsúng-kûng yaŭ keî-toh-kờh tsẑ à? Keî-toh ts'ìn* à?

C. Î-shâp-kờh tsẑ. Tsúng-kûng saam-shâp man.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. How much does it cost to send a telegram to the United States, sir?

Clerk. To what part of America would you like to send the telegram? Do you wish to send a full rate or delayed telegram?

W. I wish to send it to San Francisco. How much per word is the full rate and the delayed telegram?

C. The full rate telegram is $1.50 per word to San Francisco; the delayed telegram is $1 per word.

W. How long does it take for full rate and delayed telegrams to reach San Francisco?

C. Oh, the full rate telegram does not take very long. It will reach San Francisco in three or four hours. The delayed telegram will take about twelve hours.

W. In that case, will you please send a full rate telegram for me?

C. Very well, sir.

W. Will you please give me a telegram form?

C. Very well.

W. Is it all right if I write it with a pencil?

C. Surely, but it would be much clearer if you use a fountain pen.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. I've already written the telegram message. Will you please look it over for me and see if it is possible to eliminate a few words?

C. It is written very plainly and clearly. Send it as it is.

W. How many words are there altogether? How much is it?

C. Twenty words. The total is $30.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I would like to send a telegram to New York. How much is it per word for full rate and the delayed telegram?
2. Please send this telegram message for me by night-letter.
3. Each person will be given one and a half dollars for an hour's work.
4. Will you please look this over for me, and see if it is all right?
5. It takes approximately three hours to reach San Francisco by bus.
6. Your writing is very good, and the message is very clear.
7. You may go now but you have to come back in an hour's time.
8. He had been gone for five hours and should be in San Francisco by now.
9. You can stay here and wait, but I don't know when he will be back.
10. He did send us a telegram, but the message was not very clear.
11. Even though he has a fountain pen, he uses a pencil.
12. There are twenty-two words in this message. How much is it?
13. That clerk in the telegraph office is a very beautiful young woman.
14. She received the telegram while she was sitting on the lawn in front of her house.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The distance between San Francisco and the U.S. Army Language School is approximately one hundred and thirty miles.

16. I've already written the letter, but I don't know where the Post Office is in this city.

17. You can eliminate at least ten words in this message and it will still be very clear.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1.	chik-uēn	office clerk
2.	faaì tîn	full rate telegram
3.	maân tîn	night-letter
4.	tîn-pǒ-chî	telegram form
5.	tîn-mān	telegram message
6.	kaám-shiú	to reduce, diminish, eliminate

READING MATERIAL

385

- 減 kaám: to diminish; lessen; subtract
- 減少 kaám-shiú: to diminish
- 減數 kaám-shò: subtraction
- 減輕 kaém-heng: relieve; to mitigate

1388

- 員 uēn: an official; a person of some position.
- 委員 wai-uēn: specially deputed official.

1259

- 清 ts'ing: clear; pure; to clear off.
- 清水 ts'ing shuí: clear water.
- 清閒 ts'ing-haān: quiet leisure.
- 清早 ts'ing-ts'o: early morning.

減 員 清



減 誠 员 淸

961

- 受 shaû: to receive; to sustain; to endure.
- 受苦 shaû foó to suffer; to endure hardship.
- 受罰 shaû fát: to be punished.
- 受賞 shaû sheúng: to be rewarded.

1189

- 檯 t'oī, t'oī°. table.
- 餐檯 ts'aan t'oī° dining table.
- 八仙檯 paát-sin-t'oī°: square table for 8 persons.
- 寫字檯 sé-tsē-t'oī°: writing table
- 二檯 î t'oī°: second hand.

受 檯 枱





受 枱

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

896

倍 p'ooi: times; fold; to increase.

加倍 ka-p'ooi: add as much again.

十倍 shap p'ooi: ten-fold.

1260

青 ts'ing, ts'eng: color of nature; green; blue; black.

青色 ts'ing shik: color of leaves.

青年 ts'ing-nin: youthhood; spring time of life.

青春 ts'ing-ch'un: early life; youth.

818

八 paat: the numeral eight.

八字 paat-tsz: horoscope

八成 paat-shing: eighty percent.

倍 青 八

倍 青 八

倍 青 捌 八

1051

損 suen: to wound; to injure; to spoil

損傷 suen-sheung: to injure; to damage.

損失 suen-shat: loss; damage.

1029

仙 sin: fairy; genius.

神仙 shan-sin: fairy; spirit.

仙遊 sin yau: to ramble with the spirits; to die.

損 仙

損 仙

損 仙

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

老黃有一件緊要嘅事,要佢嘅父親同佢做,所以寄 chŏh 信之後,重要去電報局打電報.

佢到 chŏh 電報局,先喺枱度用一枝青色嘅墨水筆,喺電報紙上便,寫清楚電文,交 pei 啲位電報局嘅職員;問明白快電同慢電要用幾多錢,幾多時候.雖然打慢電可以減少電費,但係佢呢件要做嘅事,如果遲 chŏh,就會受到損失,所以佢打快電,總共用 chŏh 三十文 līng 幾個仙比較打慢電多唔到一倍,但係時候可以快 chŏh 三四倍.

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

減

Character Number 385 Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 12 水，氵

員

Character Number 1388 Radical Number 30
Stroke Number 10 口

清

Character Number 1259 Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 11 水，氵

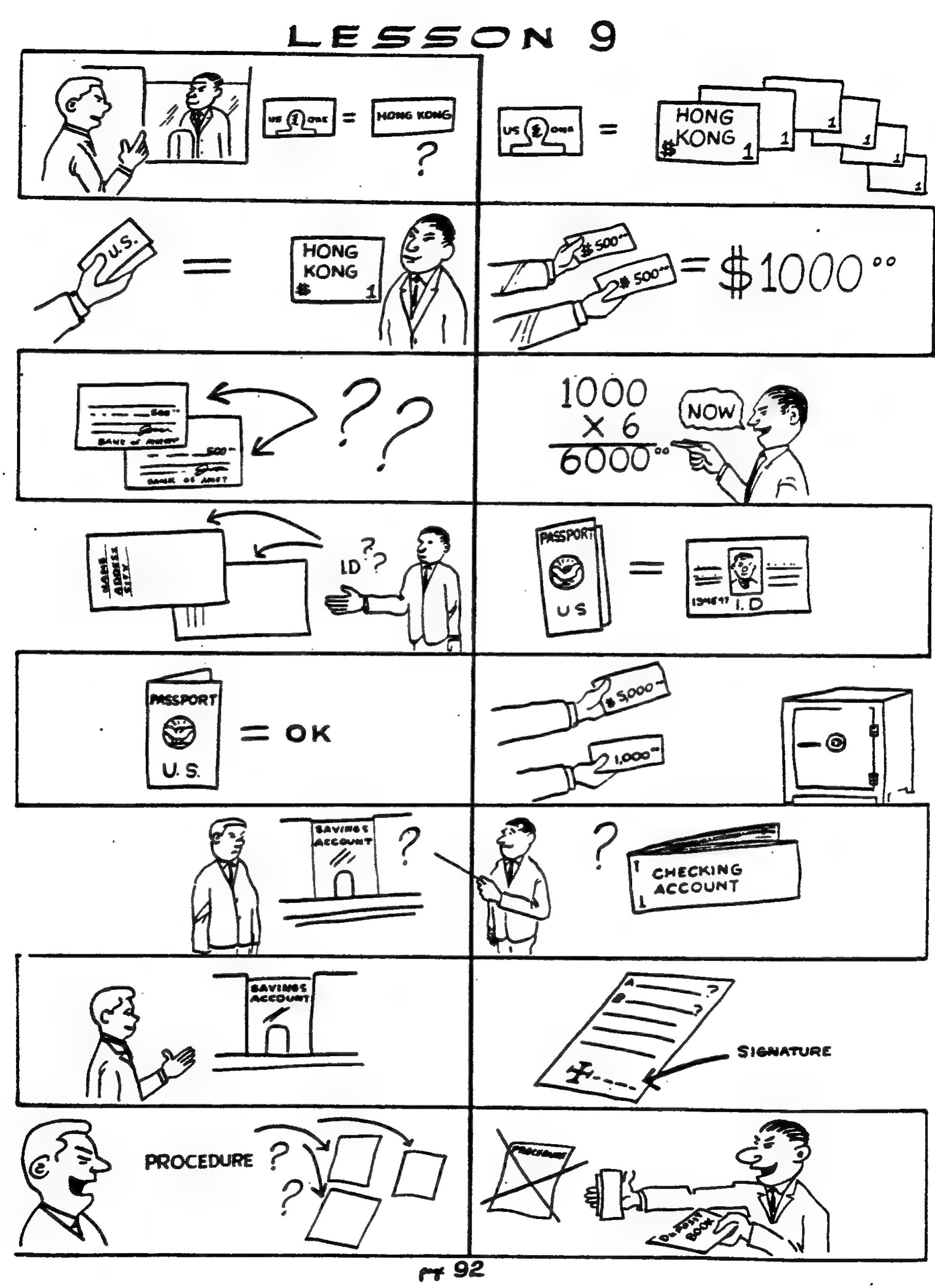
受

Character Number 961 Radical Number 29
Stroke Number 8 又

檯

Character Number 1189 Radical Number 75
Stroke Number 18 木，才

LESSON 9



HONG KONG
?
US
HONG KONG
$
1
U.S.
=
HONG KONG
$ 1
$ 500
$ 500
= $1000
??
1000
× 6
6000
NOW
I.D ??
PASSPORT
US
=
I.D
PASSPORT
U.S.
= OK
$ 5,000
1,000
SAVINGS ACCOUNT
?
?
CHECKING ACCOUNT
SAVINGS ACCOUNT
SIGNATURE
PROCEDURE ?
?
DEPOSIT BOOK

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Kam-yât Meĭ-Kam t'ŭng Kông-Chî tîm oôn â?

Chik-uēn. Meĭ-Kam ā? Yat peî lûk à.

W. Ngŏh yaŭ leŭng-cheung Meĭ-Kwòk Ngān-Hŏng kè ooî-p'iù, ngŏh seúng oôn-chôh k'uĭ.

C. Ts'îng neĭ peî kôh-leŭng-cheung ooî-p'iù ngŏh t'aî hā la.

W. Nā, ni-leŭng-cheung haî Meĭ-Kwòk Ngān-Hŏng kè ooî-p'iù, mooĭ-cheung nğ-paàk man, tsúng-kûng yat-ts'in-man Meĭ-Kam.

C. Neĭ seúng oôn saaî k'uĭ ā?

W. Haî à, tsúng kûng oôn-tak keî-toh ts'în* à?

C. Yat peî lûk kaî-suèn, tsúng-kûng oôn-tak Kông-Chî lûk-ts'in-man. Neĭ seúng în-tsoî oôn ā?

W. Haî à.

C. Ts'îng neĭ haî ni-leŭng-cheung ooî-p'iù haû-pîn ts'im neĭ kè mēng*. Neĭ yaŭ chîng-mîng-shue mŏ â?

W. Ngŏh yûng ngŏh kè oô-chiù laî tsô chîng-mîng, tak mà?

C. Yûng oô-chiù laî tsô chîng-mîng chî-hô là.

W. Ngŏh seúng sin lôh yat-ts'in-man în-foôn. K'eî-uē nğ-ts'in-man ts'uēn haî ngān-hŏng.

C. Neĭ iù hoi yat-kòh-oô-haú sin tak pòh. Hoi kòh ch'uē-ch'uk-oô-haú a, yik-waâk hoi kòh sheung-îp-oô-haú ne?

W. T'ŭng ngŏh hoi kòh ch'uē-ch'uk-oô-haú la.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Ts'îng neĭ tseung ni-cheung ts'im-mēng*-k'aat t'īn-hó,
īn-haû ts'im neĭ kè mēng* haî ni-shuè la.

W. Tsûng yaŭ k'eī-t'a kè shaú-tsûk mà?

C. Mŏ k'eī-t'a kè shaú-tsûk lòh. Ni-shuè yat-ts'in man,
ts'îng neĭ só hă la. Ni-poón haî neĭ kè ts'uēn-foón-chīp.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. What is the rate of exchange today of U.S. dollars to HK dollars?

Teller. For U.S. dollars? It's one to six.

W. I have two U.S. bank drafts. I'd like to have them exchanged.

T. Please let me see the two drafts.

W. Here they are. These are the two U.S. bank drafts. They are for $500 each. The total is $1,000 U.S. currency.

T. Do you wish to completely exchange both of them?

W. Yes, how much is the total exchange?

T. At the rate of one to six, they come to an exchange total of $6,000, HK currency. Do you wish to exchange the drafts now?

W. Yes.

T. Please endorse your name on the back of the two drafts. Have you any identification card?

W. May I use my passport for identification?

T. It is best to use the passport for identification.

W. I'd like to first draw $1,000 in cash; the remaining $5,000 is to be deposited in the bank.

T. You have to open an account first. Do you want to open a savings account or a commercial checking account?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Please open a savings account for me.

T. Will you please fill out this signature card and then sign your name here?

W. Is there still other procedures?

T. No other procedures. Here are $1,000. Please count it. This is your deposit book.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I went to the bank with the money, but I'd forgotten the deposit book.
2. The clerk in the bank wants to see his passport or other identification papers.
3. He does not have any Hong Kong dollars. All his cash is in U.S. currency.
4. You have to have a commercial checking account before you can write a check.
5. If I give you three Hong Kong dollars for fifty cents of U.S. money, can you figure out the rate of exchange between U.S. and HK dollars?
6. Please sign your name plainly and clearly on this custom declaration form.
7. I can prove the luggage is mine because I have my passport in it.
8. I need some cash to buy a new car.
9. You have to sign the same name as the one on this signature card.
10. He wants to save some money before he is married.
11. Your calculation is right. I owe you two dollars.
12. He started to save some money each week last year, and he has now over one thousand dollars in his savings account.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. I have to have the rest of the money you owe me the day after tomorrow.

14. This check is not good because he did not sign it.

15. He had drawn $1,000 from his savings account and deposited it into his commercial checking account.

16. This is not the right book for this class and you have to go to the bookstore to exchange it.

17. I want to know how many officers there are. Please count them for me!

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1.	Meĭ kam	U.S. dollar
2.	Kóng chî	Hong Kong dollar
3.	oôn	to change, exchange
4.	yat peî lûk	1 to 6 ratio
5.	ooî-p'iù	bank draft, money order cashier check
6.	kaî-suèn	to figure out, calculate
7.	ts'im mēng*	to sign
8.	chìng-mīng-shue	ID card, identification paper
9.	oô-chiù	passport
10.	chìng-mīng	to identify, certify, prove
11.	în-foón	cash
12.	k'eî-uē	remaining
13.	ts'uēn	to deposit, keep
14.	oô-haú	account
15.	ch'uĕ-ch'uk	saving; to save
16.	sheung-îp oô-haú	commercial checking account
17.	k'aat	card
18.	ts'uēn-foón chìp	deposit book

READING MATERIAL

795

換 oôn: to change; to exchange; to barter.

替換 t'ai-oôn: to relieve one another.

更換 kang-oôn: to change; to replace.

1249

簽 ts'im to sign; to endorse.

簽名 ts'im mēng to sign one's name.

簽字 ts im-tsž: to affix one's signature

牙簽 ngā-tsím: tooth-pick.

969

商 sheung: to deliberate; to consult; a merchant.

商量 sheung-leũng: to deliberate; to consult.

商會 sheung-ooî: chamber of commerce.

換 簽 商

換 簽 商

换 签 商

1301

存 ts'uēn: to preserve; to keep; to continue.

保存 pó-ts'uēn: to preserve; to conserve.

存欵 ts'uēn foón: balance on hand; deposit.

223

欵 foón: to treat courteously; an item; an amount

欵待 foón-toî: to treat cordially

欵式 foón-shik: pattern; style

存欵 ts'uēn foón: deposit

存 欵

存 欵

存 款 欵

READING MATERIAL

789

户 oô: door; family; population.

户口 oô-haû: the household.

铺户 p'ò-oô: a shop.

1372

餘 uē: surplus; remainder.

有餘 yaǔ-uē: more than sufficient.

餘力 uē lĩk: spare energy

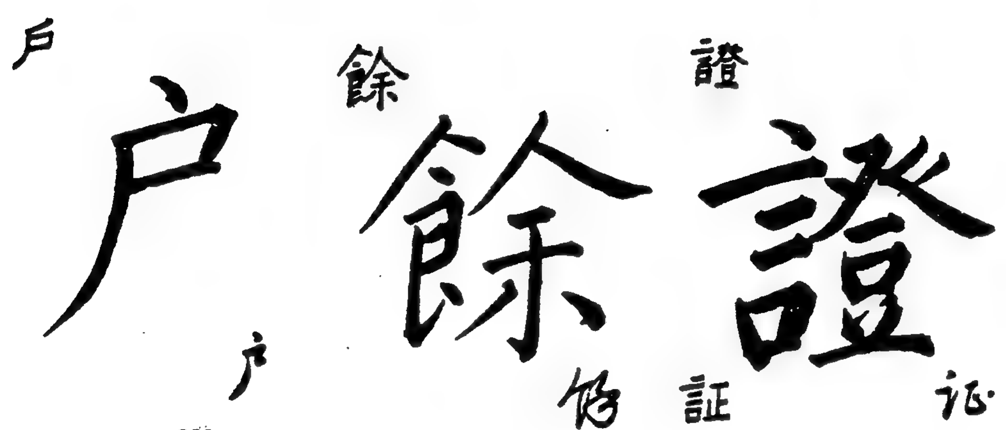
95

證 chìng: to witness evidence

證人 chìng-yān: a witness

證據 chìng-kuì: proof evidence; testimonial

證明 chìng-mīng: to testify; to prove



788

護 oô: to protect; to preserve; to defend.

保護 pó-oô: to protect.

護照 oô-chiù: passport.

103

照 chiù: to shine upon; according to

照鏡 chiù-kìng: to look in a mirror

照舊 chiù-kaû: as formerly

護照 oô-chiù: a passport

護 照

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

喺廣州除 chôh 用中國錢之外，亦可以用港紙，但係唔可以用美金。老黄有兩張美國銀行嘅 ooî 票，每張五百文。佢去廣東銀行找換一張，就有現款做費用；其餘一張呢，就喺銀行開一個 ch'uĕ ch'uk 户口，存喺嗰處。因為佢唔係番去廣州做生意，唔使開商 ip 户口。

銀行嘅職員 shaû 先問佢有冇證明書，佢就將護照 peî 佢地睇，然後喺 ooî 票簽名。

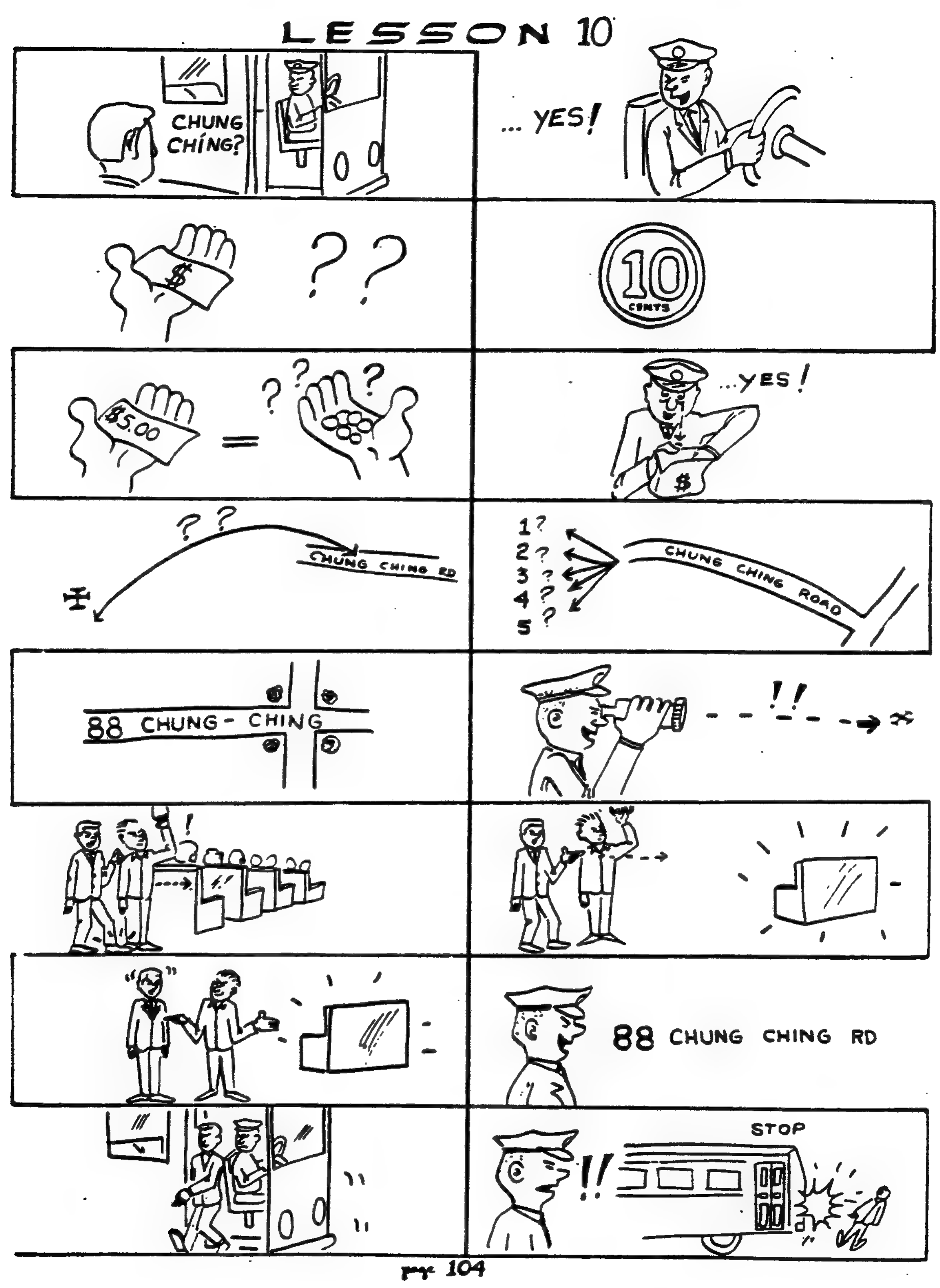
嗰日嘅 ooî 價係一比六計算，五百文美金就換 chôh 三千文港紙，銀行又將一本存款 chîp peî 佢。

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
換	Character Number 795 · Stroke Number 12 · Radical Number 64 (手, 扌)
簽	Character Number 1249 · Stroke Number 19 · Radical Number 118 (竹, ⺮)
商	Character Number 969 · Stroke Number 11 · Radical Number 30 (口)
存	Character Number 1301 · Stroke Number 6 · Radical Number 39 (子)
欵	Character Number 223 · Stroke Number 11 · Radical Number 76 (欠)

LESSON 10



CHUNG CHÍNG?
... YES!
??
10
CENTS
$5.00
=
???
...YES!
$
??
CHUNG CHING RD
1?
2?
3?
4?
5?
CHUNG CHING ROAD
88 CHUNG - CHING
!!
!
88 CHUNG CHING RD
STOP
!!

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ìng mân ni-kà pa-sẑ* haî-m̄-haî huì Chung-Chìng-Lô kà?

Maaî-p'iù-uēn. Haî, sheūng ch'e la.

W. Iù keì-toh ts'ìn* ch'e-p'iù à?

M. Mooī-waî* yat-hō-tsẑ.

W. Sin-shaang, nğ-man yaū-mō-tak chaaû à?

M. Tâng ngōh t'aì hă sin. Yaū à.

W. Ts'ìng mân Chung-Chìng-Lô leī ni-shuè yaū keì uēn à?

M. Chung-Chìng-Lô keì-toh hô ne?

W. Chung-Chìng-Lô paàt-shâp-paàt-hô.

M. Keì uēn kà pòh. Tò kóh-shuè kè shī-haû, ngōh kiù neī la.

W. Sin-shaang, ts'ìng neī tsè-mê-ti, peì ngōh haāng huì ts'ìn-pîn, tak mà?

Tuì-m̄-chuê, tuì-m̄-chuê, ngōh yaaì-ts'an neī.

Taàp-haàk. M̄-kân-iù, m̄-kân-iù.

W. Kóh-shuè yaū kòh-waî* pòh, neī m̄-huì ts'ōh me?

T. Haî pòh. Neī m̄-ts'ōh me?

W. Ngōh k'eī hă tak là.

Maaî-p'iù-uēn. Taì-î-kòh chaâm tsaû-haî Chung-Chìng-Lô paàt-shâp-paàt-hô kè foô-kân là.

W. Kâm, Ngōh lôk ch'e là.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M. Tấng yat-chân, tấng yat-chân. Tấng kầ ch'e t'ĩng-tîng sin, m̄-haî tsaû-ooĩ faầt-shang ì-ngoî kầ lầ.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. May I ask whether or not this bus is going to Chung Chìn Road?

Conductor. Yes, come aboard.

W. How much is the car fare?

C. Ten cents per person.

W. Have you any change for a $5 bill, mister?

C. Let me take a look first. Yes, I have.

W. May I ask how far Chung Chìng Road is from here?

C. What number is it on Chung-Chìng Road?

W. No. 88 Chung-Chìng Road.

C. It's quite far. When we reach there, I'll call you.

W. Sir, will you please move over a little, so that I can walk to the front.

I'm sorry, I stepped on you.

Passenger. Never mind.

W. There is a seat. Why don't you take it?

P. Oh. Yes. Don't you want it?

W. I'll just stand.

Conductor. The next stop is in the vicinity of No. 88 Chung-Chìng Road.

W. In that case, I'll get off the bus.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. Wait a moment, wait a moment. Let the bus stop first, or an accident may happen.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. They had an automobile accident but no one was injured.
2. The collision happened at the intersection which is not far away from the bus stop.
3. Passengers have to wait until the car comes to a full stop before they can get off.
4. In the vicinity of Chinatown, there were too many accidents in the last couple of days.
5. If you don't have your train ticket, you are not going to get a seat, and you will have to stand all the way.
6. The bus conductor was injured in the neck and head in the collision.
7. Please move over a little so that the other passengers can come aboard.
8. Let me take a look at your check and your ID card, then I may be able to exchange it for you.
9. The bus fare is only fifteen cents, and the conductor definitely will not have any change for a $100 bill.
10. May I ask what is your name, and what are you doing here?
11. How far is the U.S. Army Language School from downtown?
12. Since there are only thirty seats in the bus, the first thirty persons will have seats and the rest that come aboard later will have to stand.
13. No one should take such a large package into the bus.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. In the vicinity of the bus station, there are grocery stores, meat markets, barber shops, drug stores, and candy stores.
15. You can take the No. 5 bus, and you will get to the airport.
16. You have to get off this bus after the next block if you want to go to the train station.
17. He stopped the car in time. Otherwise, an accident would have happened.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1.	ch'e p'iù	bus fare, train ticket
2.	tsè-mê-ti	to move over a little
3.	yaaî-ts'an	to step on
4.	taàp-haàk	passenger
5.	t'ìng-tîng	to stop completely, come to full stop
6.	faàt-shaang	to happen, occur
7.	ì-ngoî	accident

422

九 kaú: the numeral nine.

九龍 kaú-lüng: Kowloon

1225

秋 ts'au: autumn.

秋季 ts'au-kwai: the autumn season

秋天 ts'au-t'in: autumn.

1148

停 t'Ing: to stop; to rest; to cease; to delay.

停工 t'Ing kung: to cease work.

停車 t'Ing ch'e: to stop a vehicle; to stop a machine.

停戰 t'Ing chin: truce; armistice.

九 秋 停

九 秋 停

玖 九 秋 停

1032

星 sing: a star; planet; point of light.

星期 sing-k'ei: Sunday.

行星 hāng sing: planet.

668

米 maĭ: rice.

白米 paak maĭ: ordinary rice.

糯米 noh-maĭ: glutinous (sweet) rice.

西米 sai-maĭ: tapioca.

星 米

星 米

星 米

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

949

十 shâp: the numeral ten.

十分 shâp-fan: ten parts; perfectly· very.

十足 shâp-tsuk: complete; entire.

287

慶 hìng: celebrate; congratulate; joyful; happy

慶祝 hìng-chuk: to celebrate

慶賀 hìng-hoh: to congratulate

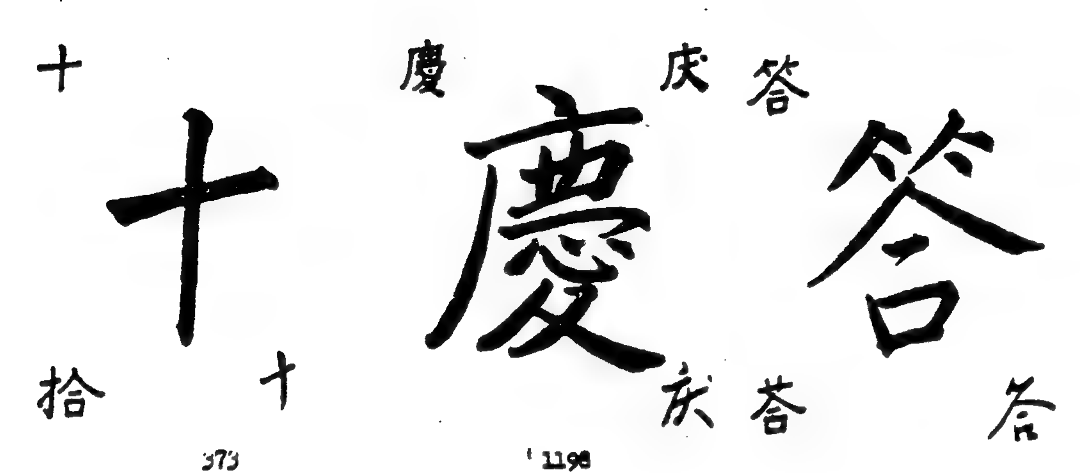
1096

答 taàp: to answer; to respond to.

報答 pò-taàp: to repay; to requite.

答復 taàp-fuk: to answer; to reply.

答謝 taàp tsê: to make a return present.



373

嫁 kà: marry a husband

嫁女 kà nuĩ: marry off a daughter

嫁粧 kà-chong: trousseau; dowry

出嫁 ch'ut kà: girl's marriage

嫁禍 kà-woh: to bring evil upon.

1198

參 ts'aam: to take part in; to consult.

參觀 ts'aam-koon: to visit; to look over.

參與 ts'aam-uě: to participate in.

參謀 ts'aam-maũ: military adviser; military staff.

嫁 參

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

星k'eī日下午四點鐘,老黃出街,去中正路八十八號,參加一個朋友嘅嫁女慶會.嗰處係幾遠嘅,佢又唔識路,要taàp巴士.佢k'eī喺一間米鋪門口,等chóh一陣.街上行人,來來wōng wōng.冇幾耐,巴士黎到la,停喺街邊.老黃上chóh車.車票一hō子,唔算太貴.

巴士內便,唔只坐滿人,而且重有好多人k'eī喺處.老黃要叫人地借mé啲,至可以行去前便.嗰陣時係秋天,天氣涼好多,亦唔覺得好辛苦.

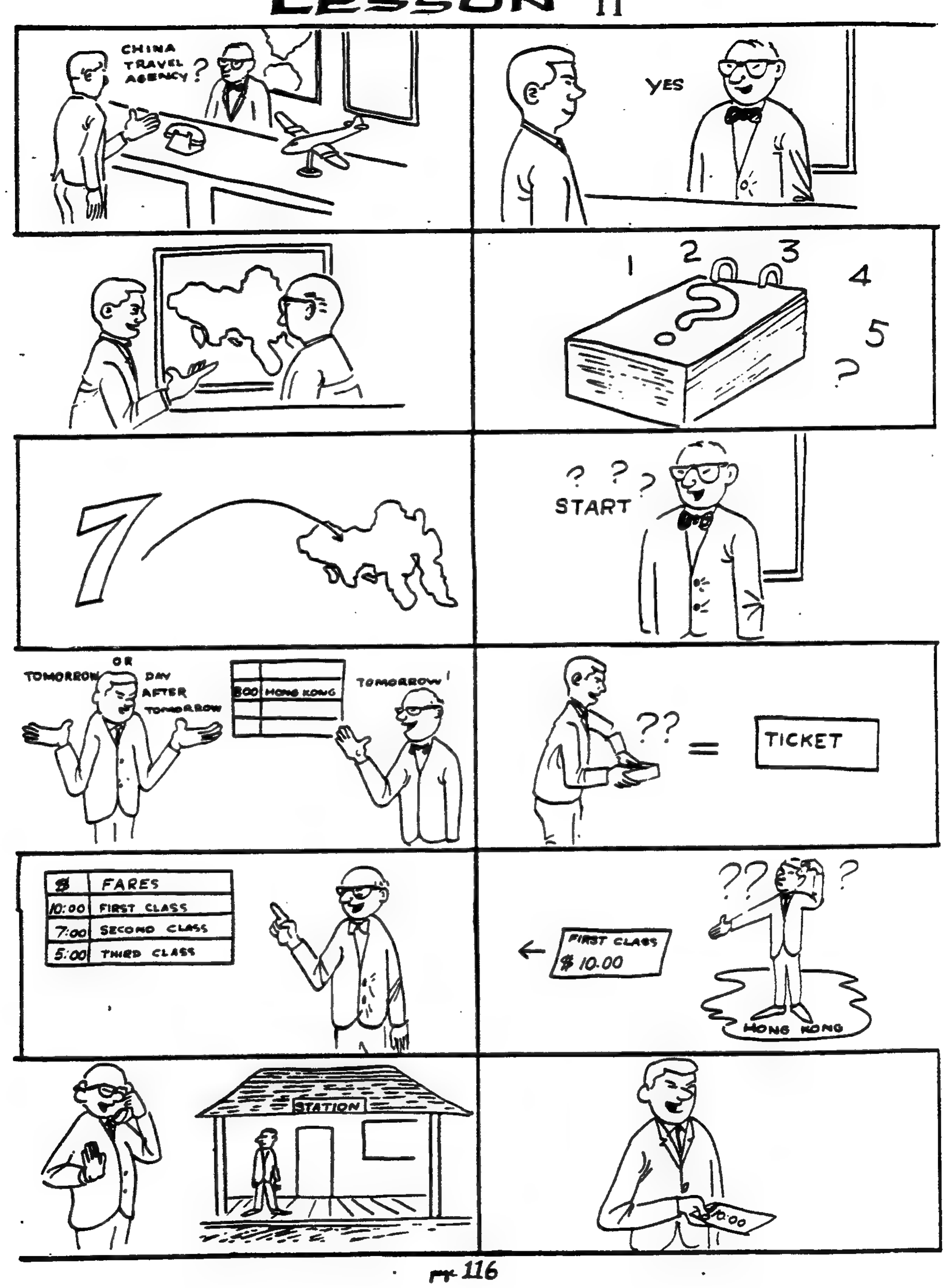
大約半個鐘頭kôm上下,巴士停la;賣票員叫老黃落車,因為嗰處就係中正路八十八號嘅附近.

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
來	630	8	9	人
秋	1225	9	115	禾，禾
停	1148	11	9	人，亻
星	1032	9	72	日
米	668	6	119	米

LESSON 11



CHINA TRAVEL AGENCY ?
YES
1 2 3 4 5 ?
? ? ? START
TOMORROW OR DAY AFTER TOMORROW
800 HONG KONG
TOMORROW!
?? = TICKET
$ FARES
10:00 FIRST CLASS
7:00 SECOND CLASS
5:00 THIRD CLASS
FIRST CLASS $ 10.00
HONG KONG
STATION
10:00

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni-shuè haî Chung-Kwòk-Luī-Hāng-Shē mà?

Chik-uēn. Haî à, sin-shaang, yaū mat kwai-kòn à?

W. Ngōh seûng ts'ìng neī-teî t'ûng ngōh kai-waâk yat-kòh tuén-k'eī luī-hāng. Huì Heung-Kóng yaū-laām hā.

C. Sin-shaang seûng haî Heung-Kóng taû-laū keì-toh yât ne?

W. Tá-suèn haî Heung-Kóng taû-laū yat-kòh laī-paai.

C. Wōng sin-shaang keì-shī* hóh-ī heì-ch'ìng à?

W. T'ing-yât yîk tak, haû-yât yîk tak, mō mat mân-t'aī.

C. Kám tsaû taàp t'ing-chiu paàt-tìm kóh-paan tsó-ch'e huì Heung-Kóng, hó mà?

W. Hó hó. Ch'e-p'iù iù keì-toh ts'ìn* à?

C. T'aū-táng shâp-man, î-táng ts'at-man, saam-táng ng-man.

W. Ts'ìng neī t'aì ngōh maaī cheung t'aū-táng p'iù la. Ngōh tò-chóh Heung-Kóng kè shì-haû, tìm-yeûng* à?

C. M-shaì taam-sam. Ngōh-teî ooī tá ch'eūng-t'ō-tìn-wâ* huì Heung-Kóng paân-sź-ch'uè. K'uī-teî ooī p'aaì yān huì fóh-ch'e-chaâm tsìp neī kè ch'e.

W. Kám tsaû t'ōh-tòng saai là. Ni-shuè shâp-man. Lō-faān-saaì, lō-faān-saaì.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Is this the China Travel Agency?

Clerk. Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

W. I'd like to ask you to plan a short trip for me. I wish to go on a tour of Hong Kong.

C. How many days do you wish to stay in Hong Kong?

W. I plan to stay in Hong Kong for a week.

C. Mr. Wōng, when can you start on your trip?

W. Either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow will be all right; it doesn't matter.

C. In that case, how about taking the eight o'clock train tomorrow morning for Hong Kong?

W. Fine. How much is the train ticket?

C. It's $10 for first class; $7, second class; and $5, third class.

W. Please give me a first class ticket. What shall I do after I reach Hong Kong?

C. Don't worry. We'll make a long distance telephone call to our Hong Kong office. They'll send some one to the railway station to meet your train.

W. In that case, everything has been well taken care of. Here is $10. Thank you for your trouble.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is planning a 6-month trip to the Far East in the year after next.
2. The travel agency has a clerk to meet you at the airport.
3. My wife will stay in New York for sightseeing, but I have to come back the day after tomorrow.
4. I worried about his injury. Therefore, I took the early train to get here.
5. He is visiting friends in Hong Kong for a short time.
6. We have not enough money to go first class; so we buy third class tickets.
7. It is not a question of money. It is a question of satisfaction.
8. The telegram was dispatched to my office yesterday morning.
9. I made three long distance telephone calls to my office here in the States while I was in the Far East.
10. I have to be at the railway station before seven tomorrow morning if I plan to start my journey on the morning train.
11. You have taken care of everything most satisfactorily. Much obliged.
12. It is very kind of you to meet me at the airport. Thank you very much.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. Will you please take this letter to that man over there?

14. Mr. Leǐ is substituting for Mr. Wǒng, and Mr Ma for Mr. Ch'ǎn.

15. Please do not worry about your husband. The news over the radio reported everybody was all right in the plane accident.

16. You may purchase your ticket at the railway station or through the Canton Travel Agency.

17. I shall be in Hong Kong at 7 a.m. July 7. Please send someone to meet me at the airport.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1.	luī-hāng shĕ	travel agency
2.	tuên-k'eī	short period
3.	yaū-laăm	to tour, visit, sightseeing
4.	heî-ch'īng	to start on a journey
5.	tsó ch'e	early train, morning train
6.	t'aū-tâng	first class
7.	t'aì	to substitute for
8.	ch'eūng-t'ō	long distance
9.	paân-sẑ-ch'uè	office
10.	p'aaì	to send, dispatch
11.	t'ŏh-tòng	well taken care of, satisfactorily done
12.	lō-faān-saaì	much obliged, thank you for everything

READING MATERIAL

809

派 p'aai: branch; sect; tribe; to distribute; to depute; to send.

黨派 tóng-p'aai: clique; faction.

左派 tsóh p'aai: the "Leftist"

分派 fan-p'aai: to distribute.

1458

遊 yaū: to saunter; to roam; to travel.

遊戲 yaū-hei: sport; amusement.

交遊 kaau yaū: social intercourse.

遊街 yaū-kaai: parade.

98

程 ch'Ing: route; journey

起程 hei-ch'Ing: to begin a journey

章程 cheung ch'Ing: rules; regulations

程度 ch'Ing-tō: standard; grade

派 遊 程

派遊程

626

勞 lō: toil; service; distress; to trouble.

勞苦 lō-foó: laborious.

勞動者 lō-tũng-ché: laborer.

勞神 lō shān: to weary; to require attention.

1183

妥 t'ŏh: settled; secure; safe; ready.

妥當 t'ŏh-tòng: properly or validly done.

辦妥 paân t'ŏh: satisfactorily arranged.

講妥 kóng t'ŏh: come to an agreement.

勞 劳 妥

勞妥

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

778

愛 oì: to love; a delight in.

愛情 oì-ts'ìng: feelings of affection.

愛惜 oì-sik: to be sparing of; be careful of; to take good care of.

愛國 oì kwòk: to love one's country.

1108

替 t'aì: to substitute for; in the place of; for.

替工 t'aì kung: to take another's place in work.

替代 t'aì-toì: in place of; on behalf of.

963

社 shě: tutelary deity; village; society.

社會 shě-ooì: society; community.

愛 爱 替 社

愛 替 社

爱 替 社

1410

横 waāng: crosswise; perverse; at the side.

横行 waāng hāng: perverse conduct; prevailing.

横財 waāng ts'oī: windfall; good luck.

446

期 k'eī: an appointed time; a period.

日期 yât-k'eī: a fixed date.

時期 shī-k'eī: period.

期限 k'eī-haân: time limit.

滿期 moǒn k'eī: the time is up.

過期 kwòh k'eī: to pass the time limit.

假期 kà-k'eī: vacation period.

横 期

横 期

横 期

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

老黄喺廣州住 chôh 幾個星期，想去第二處遊 laãm ，做一個短期旅行．佢打算去香港，因為佢聽聞話香港係好可愛嘅地方；有好多野睇但係佢唔知到點樣去最好嘅辦法，就係請一個旅行社 替佢計劃，因為旅行社 辦事係好妥當嘅；佢自己唔使担心，又唔使勞煩朋友．到香港嘅時候，旅行社 又派人接車同 wán 酒店．

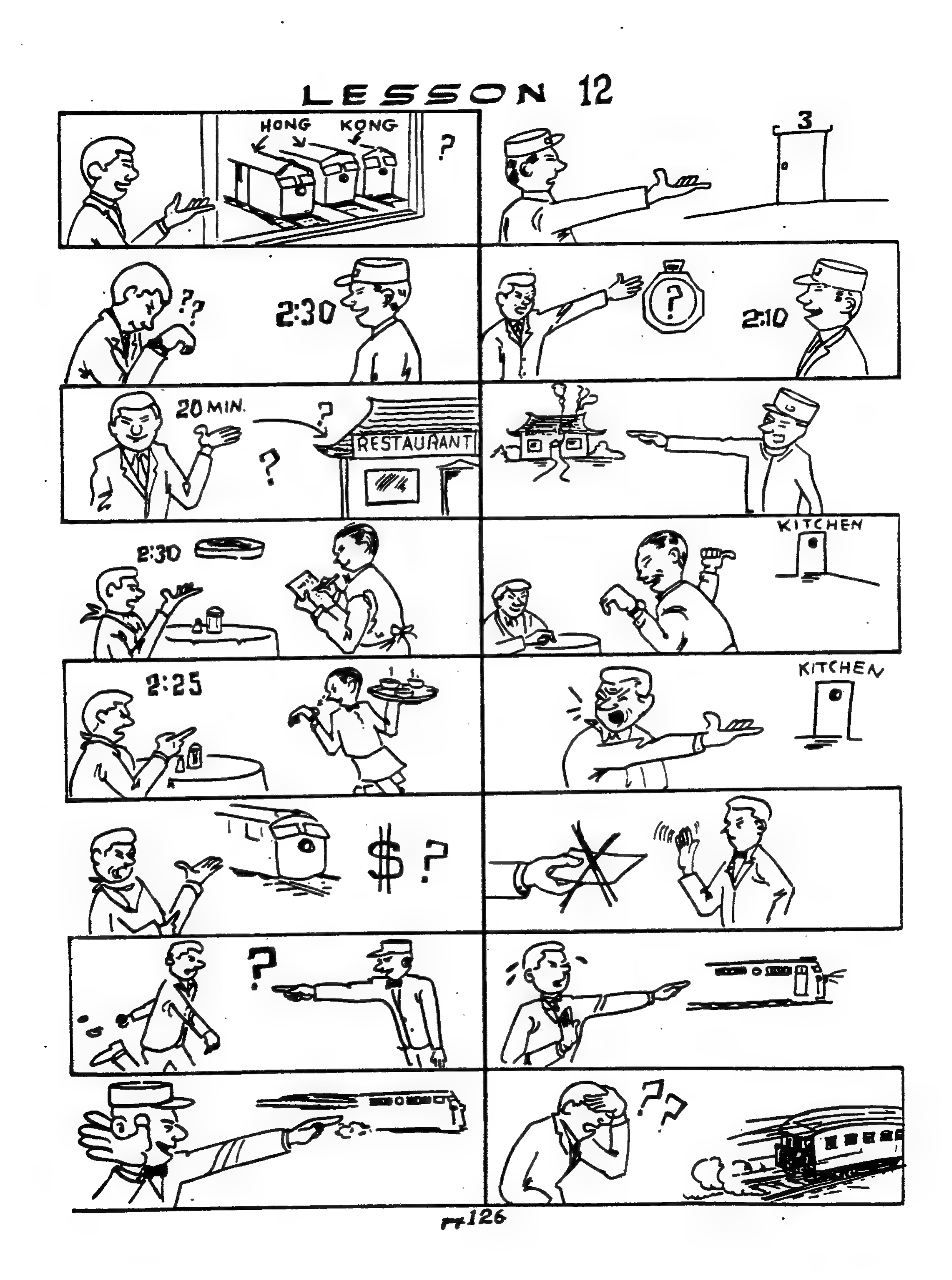
老黄决定之後就去一間叫做中國旅行社 ，買 chôh 一張頭等車票，用 chôh 十文，喺聽日 taap 早班車去香港．

廣州去香港嘅路程，不過七八十里，火車行幾點鐘就可以到 la．

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
派	809	9	85	水，氵
遊	1458	13	162	辵，辶
程	98	12	115	禾，禾
勞	626	12	19	力
期	446	12	74	月

LESSON 12



HONG
KONG
?
3
??
2:30
?
2:10
20 MIN.
?
RESTAURANT
?
2:30
KITCHEN
2:25
KITCHEN
$?
?
??

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ìng mân pin-kà fôh-ch'e haî huì Heung-Kóng kè?

Chaâm-uēn. Neĩ yaū taî-saam-tô chaâp-haú yâp-huì, kôh-kà fôh-ch'e tsaû-haî huì Heung-Kóng kè.

W. Neĩ chi-m̂-chi-tò kôh-kà fôh-ch'e keì shì* hoi ch'e ne?

C. Kôh-kà fôh-ch'e hâ-ng̃ leūng-tìm-poòn hoi ch'e.

W. Ī-ka keì-tìm à?

C. Ī-ka leūng-tìm shâp-fan.

W. Chûng yaū î-shâp fan-chung ìn-haû hoi ch'e. Ngōh pat-uē huì shîk ti yĕ sin. Neĩ chi-m̂-chi-tò pin-shuè yaū ts'aan-shat à?

C. Ni-kòh fôh-ch'e-tsaâm yaū kaan ts'aan-shat. Ne! Haî kôh-shuè!

W. Fôh-keì, Ngōh iù kôn leūng-tìm-poòn kôh-kà fôh-ch'e. Ts'ìng neĩ peì yat-tîp ngaū-p'ā* ngōh la.

Fôh-keì. Sin-shaang, neĩ kè shì-haû hó màn pòh. Ngōh kiù fôh-t'aū* tsik-hak chìng peì neĩ la.

W. Neĩ t'aì hă kòh chung, ì-ka leūng-tìm î-shâp-ng̃-fan lòh. Tìm-kaaì chûng m̂-ning ngōh kè ngaū-p'ā* laì à?

F. Ngōh ī-king fan-foò fôh-t'aū* faaì-ti kà là. Tâng ngōh huì ch'uē-fōng* ts'ui hă k'uĩ.

W. Ts'ui k'uĩ to mō yûng là. Ngōh iù kôn kôh-tô ch'e. Keì-toh ts'ìn* à?

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

F. M̄-hó kaì lòh. Ngŏh-teì lîng neĭ tâng-chôh kòm noî. Chan-haî tuì-m̄-chuê.

W. Ngŏh kam-ts'ž iù tsaú là, m̄-haî kón-m̄-tô fôh-ch'e là.

Chaâm-uēn. Sin-shaang, sin-shaang! Neĭ tsô mi-yĕ tsaú tak kòm faaì à?

W. M̄-hó chôh-chuê ngŏh. Ngŏh iù kón kôh-kà fôh-ch'e.

C. Mat wâ*? Kôh-kà fôh-ch'e ĭ king hoi-shaú haāng-kán là.

W. Paî là, paî là. Kà fôh-ch'e uêt-haāng uêt-faaì. Ni-ts'ž chan-haî chui-m̄-tô kà fôh-ch'e. Tîm-suèn-hó ne? Tîm-suèn-hó ne?

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. May I ask which train goes to Hong Kong?

Porter. Go in by the third gate. That's the train that goes to Hong Kong.

W. Do you know when that train leaves?

P. That train leaves at 2:30 p.m.

W. What time is it now?

P. It is now 2:10.

W. There are still twenty minutes before the train leaves. I had better go to eat something first. Do you know where I can find a restaurant?

P. This railway station has a restaurant. There! Over there!

W. Waiter, I have to catch the 2:30 p.m. train. Please give me a steak.

Waiter. You have very little time, sir. I'll ask the cook to prepare it for you immediately.

W. Take a look at the clock. It is now already 2:25. Why don't you bring the steak?

Wa. I've already told the cook to hurry. Let me go to the kitchen to hurry him.

W. There's no use to hurry him. I've got to catch that train. How much is it?

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wa. You owe nothing. We made you wait so long. I'm awfully sorry.

W. Now I'll have to run, otherwise I won't catch the train.

Porter. Say, mister. Why are you running so fast?

W. Don't delay me. I have to catch that train.

P. What did you say? That train is already beginning to move.

W. What a mess! The train is moving faster and faster. This time I really can't catch the train. What shall I do? What shall I do?

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The plane is about to leave. What shall I do?
2. He is driving too slowly on the way to the airport, and he will not be able to catch the plane.
3. Even though she is very hungry, she walks faster and faster
4. What did you say? They are in the hospital?
5. This time the gate is opened, but there is a car obstructing the way.
6. Please do not rush me because I have to count my money first.
7. He ordered his breakfast just now and he wants to have it immediately.
8. The manager left instructions to give every young lady a ten percent discount on hats.
9. The cook fixed a delicious lunch, but we had to wait a long time for it.
10. The train will start in less than five minutes, but he is still having coffee in the restaurant.
11. She chased away all her friends because they didn't help her at all.
12. An employee at the train station stands by the gate to help people get on and off the train.
13. The time for the plane to leave is extremely close and he has to run all the way from the gate.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This restaurant has ten cooks in addition to twenty other employees.
15. I think I owe you ten dollars, and I am awfully sorry that I cannot pay you back right now.
16. This cook does not know how to prepare Chinese dishes, but he cooks the best steak in town.
17. It is now 2:15 and I have to leave immediately.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1.	kôn (fôh-ch'e)	to catch (a train), chase after
2.	chaâm-uēn	train station employee
3.	chaâp-haǘ	gate
4.	màn	close in time, verge
5.	fôh-t'aū*	cook, chef
6.	fan-foò	to order, give instruction, ask
7.	ts'ui	to rush, hurry someone
8.	kaì	to count, calculate
9.	chôh	to block, obstruct, hinder
10.	mat wâ*?	what did you say?
11.	uêt-haāng-uêt-faaì	to move faster and faster
12.	chui	to pursue, chase
13.	paî là	too bad! Alas!

READING MATERIAL

553

季 kwai: season; quarter; young; last.

四季 sì kwai: the four seasons.

夏季 hâ-kwai: summer.

每季 mooi kwai: quarterly; every season.

1397

越 uêt: to pass over; to exceed.

越南 uêt-naâm: Viet-Nam

越界 uêt kaai: to pass beyond the territory.

越軌 uêt-kwai: out of the beaten track; out of legal activity.

1357

冬 tung: winter.

冬天 tung-t'in: winter.

冬至 tung-chì: winter solstice.

季 越 冬

季 越 冬

季 越 冬

498

趕 kón: to drive out; to eject; to expel; to pursue.

趕緊 kón-kán: pressing; hurry up.

趕上 kón-sheúng: to catch up to.

趕車 kón che: to catch a train, car, etc.

趕走 kón-tsaú: to drive away.

1396

月 uêt: moon; a month.

月光 uêt-kwong: moonlight.

賞月 sheúng uêt: to worship the moon on the 15th of the 8th month.

趕 月

趕 月

赶 趕 月

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1311

催 ts'ui: to urge; to hasten; to press on.

催促 ts'ui-ts'uk: to urge; to impel; to force.

催眠術 ts'ui-mīn-shût hypnotism.

1498 容

容 yūng: to contain; to endur , demeanor; look.

容貌 yūng-maaû: looks; visage; appearance

容忍 yūng-yán: patient; forbearing.

565:

骨 kwat: the bone.

骨肉 kwat-yŭk: bone & flesh; close tie and blood.

骨節 kwat-tsit: joints.

駁骨 pok kwat: to reset the bones.

冇腰骨 mŏ-iu-kwat: no backbone; unreliable.

催 容 骨

1323

進 tsùn to advance; to proceed; to enter; to offer.

進行 tsùn-hăng: to advance; to make headway.

進步 tsùn-pô: to make progress.

進兵 tsùn ping: advance of troops.

133

追 chui: to pursue; to chase

追到 chui-tô: caught up with

追究 chui-kau: to investigate; follow up



LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

十一月十四日，老黃由廣州taap早車去香港短期旅行.佢應該早啲起身，但係嗰陣時係冬季，天氣好冷；早起身唔係幾容易.酒店伙記催chôh佢兩次，然後喺十二点一個骨下牀.佢taap唔倒早車，但係重可以taap兩點半嗰架火車.

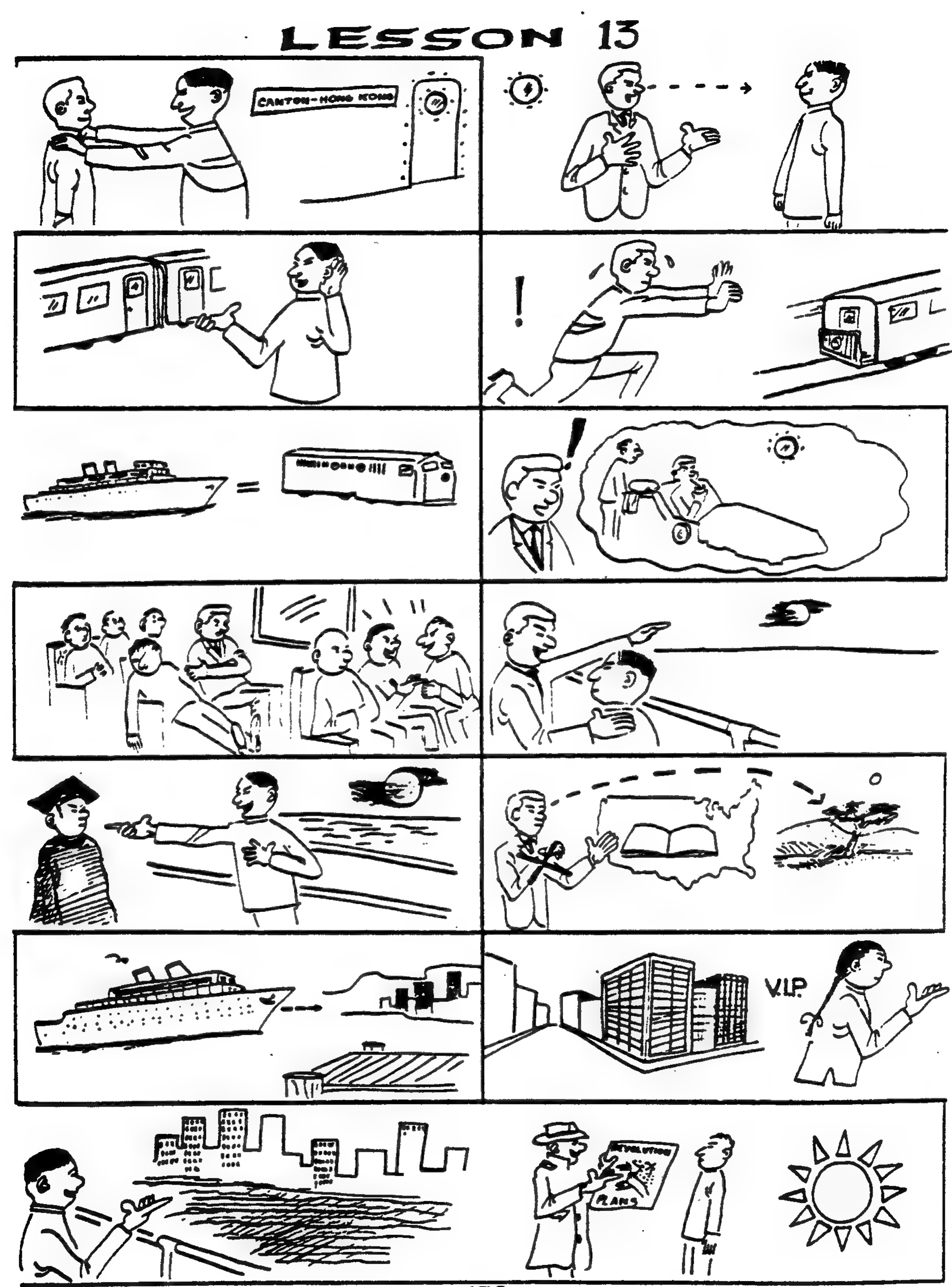
佢趕到車站，重有二十分鐘然後開車，佢未食過野，就喺火車站嘅ts'aan室食啲野先.佢嘅時候好mân 佢叫伙記fan-foo 伙頭即刻整一tîp 牛p'a* pei 佢，越快越好.

有幾耐就到開車嘅時候la，牛p'a*重未ning黎，老黃唔再等la，趕去taap車.嗰架火車已經開sha行緊，越行越快，老黃yik都追唔倒，佢而家唔知點算好.

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
季	Character Number 553 · Stroke Number 8 · Radical Number 39 子
越	Character Number 1397 · Stroke Number 12 · Radical Number 156 走
冬	Character Number 1357 · Stroke Number 5 · Radical Number 15 冫
趕	Character Number 498 · Stroke Number 14 · Radical Number 156 走
月	Character Number 1396 · Stroke Number 4 · Radical Number 74 月


LESSON 13
CANTON-HONG KONG
V.I.P.
PLANS

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Kòm ngaam à. Koó-m̄-tò ooĭ haî Shaáng-Kóng shuēn* kìn-tó neĭ.

Wōng. À-Cheung. Haî ne, faàt mûng to koó-m̄-tò ooĭ haî ni-shuè kìn-tó neĭ.

C. Ngŏh t'eng-kìn À-Leĭ wâ neĭ kam-yât hâ-ng̃ taàp fóh-ch'e huì Heung-Kóng. Tîm-kaaî neĭ koì-pìn kaì-waâk, taàp shuēn huì Heung-Kóng à?

W. M̄-chîk-tak kóng là. Ngŏh ch'oh-shî seúng taàp fóh-ch'e. taân-haì kón ch'e kón-m̄-tó.

C. Kòm-m̄-hó-ts'oì à. Taàp shuēn t'ūng taàp ch'e mŏ mat fan-pît kè che. Pat-uē mōng-keì kam-yât hâ-ng̃ kè sẑ pâ* la.

W. Neĭ kóng tak tuì là. Ngŏh koó-m̄-tò taàp shuēn peì-kaaù taàp-ch'e chûng shue-fûk-ti.

C. Haî à, taàp fóh-ch'e kè shī-haû, yaû ts'ō yaû yān toh, taàp shuēn tsaû uēn-ch'uēn m̄-t'ūng là.

W. À-Cheung, neĭ t'aì hă kóh-ti fung-kìng; t'aì hă kóh-ti uêt-shik, chan-haî yaŭ shi-ì là.

C. À-Wōng*, neĭ chan-haî yat-kòh mān-yān shi-yān là. Hó-ts'ž ngŏh tsô shaang-ì kè yān, tsaû wīng-uēn m̄-ooĭ sheúng fung-kìng sheúng uêt-shik kè là.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. M̄-hó kâm wâ. Ngŏh haî Meĭ-Kwŏk kè shī-haû, tûk shue tûk tak mōng. To mŏ shī-haû sheúng fung-kîng t'ūng uêt-shik. Sui-īn ngŏh ī-ka tsŏk-haàk-t'a-heung, chuk-kîng-sheung-ts'īng, ngŏh chûng ooĭ tàî hă fung-kîng t'aî hă uêt-shik che.

C. Ni-chèk shuēn ĭ-king leī-hoi Kwóng-Chau-Shĭ. Neĭ taí kīn Kwóng-Chau kè tang-shik mà? Ne.

W. Kwóng-Chau haî yat-kŏh kŏm taaî kè shīng-shĭ. Ch'ut m̄-shiú waĭ-yān.

C. Haî là. Kŏh kŏh Chung-Kwŏk-Yān to wâ Kwóng-Chau haî kaàk-mīng kè ch'aàk-uēn-teî laī kà.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. What a coincidence. I never thought I'd see you on a Canton-Hong Kong steamship.

Wōng. Yes, Cheung. I never dreamed I'd see you here.

C. I heard Leǐ say that you took a train for Hong Kong this afternoon. Why have you changed your plans and taken a steamship for Hong Kong?

W. It isn't worth mentioning. I intended to take a train at first, but I was unable to catch it.

C. Such bad luck! There isn't much difference between taking a train and taking a steamship. You might as well forget this afternoon's incident.

W. What you say is right. I didn't imagine that taking a steamship would be more comfortable than taking a train.

C. Yes, when taking a train, it is noisy and crowded. Taking a steamship is entirely different.

W. Cheung, take a look at that scenery; take a look at the moonlight: it is really poetic.

C. Wōng, you are really a scholar and a poet. A businessman such as I would never know how to enjoy the scenery and moonlight.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Don't say that. When I was in the United States, I was busy studying. I didn't even have time to enjoy the scenery and the moonlight. Although now I'm sojourning in another place, the scenery stirs up my sad feelings. I, nevertheless, like to take a look at the scenery and the moonlight.

C. This ship has already left the city of Canton. Can you see the lights of Canton? There!

W. Canton is such a big city. It has produced many important persons.

C. Yes. The Chinese say that Canton is the base of operations for revolutions.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. San Francisco has the majority of Chinese-Americans in the U.S.
2. The American revolution is being studied in every school.
3. There were many great men who fought in the Revolution.
4. The clerk puts on the red and green lights in the hall for dancing.
5. Scholars and poets should have poetic inspirations from moon-light and other scenery.
6. When sojourning in other places, everything seems to be completely different.
7. Children seem to be making noises for ever and ever.
8. This class is very noisy, but that class is not.
9. He dreams every night, but he always forgets his dreams.
10. You would never guess that he can speak Cantonese fluently.
11. This train is so noisy and crowded. I wish I had taken the steamship for the journey.
12. The scenery here is not entirely different from that in China.
13. We are very comfortable today, but we shouldn't forget we have to work hard tomorrow.
14. What you said is not all correct, yet it is not completely wrong.
15. When sojourning in other places, a look at the scenery would stir up many sad feelings.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. He is not only a scholar, but also a great man.
17. A poet does not change his feeling toward the scenery; he is influenced by it.
18. He was not injured in the accident. He was very lucky.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	faàt mûng	to dream
2.	koì-pìn	to change, alter
3.	hó-ts'oì	lucky, fortunate
4.	fan-pît	difference
5.	mōng-keì	to forget
6.	tuì	right, correct; towards
7.	fung-kîng	scenery
8.	uêt shik	moon-light
9.	shi ì	poetic inspiration
10.	mān-yān	scholar
11.	shi-yān	poet
12.	wĭng-uĕn	forever
13.	tsŏk-haàk t'a heung	sojourning in other places
14.	chuk kîng sheung ts'ìng	to stir up one's feelings when looking at the scenery
15.	tang shik	lights
16.	waĭ-yān	great man
17.	kaàk-mîng	revolution
18.	ch'aàk-uēn-teî	base of operations
19.	m̄-chîk-tak	is not worth while
20.	shuēn	boat, ship
21.	fóh-shuēn	steamship

READING MATERIAL

725

夢 mûng: to dream; a dream.

發夢 faat mûng: to dream.

夢見 mûng kin: to see in a dream.

712

忘 mōng: to forget; unconscious.

忘記 mōng-kei: to forget.

忘恩 mōng yan: ungrateful.

忘本 mōng poón: ungrateful.

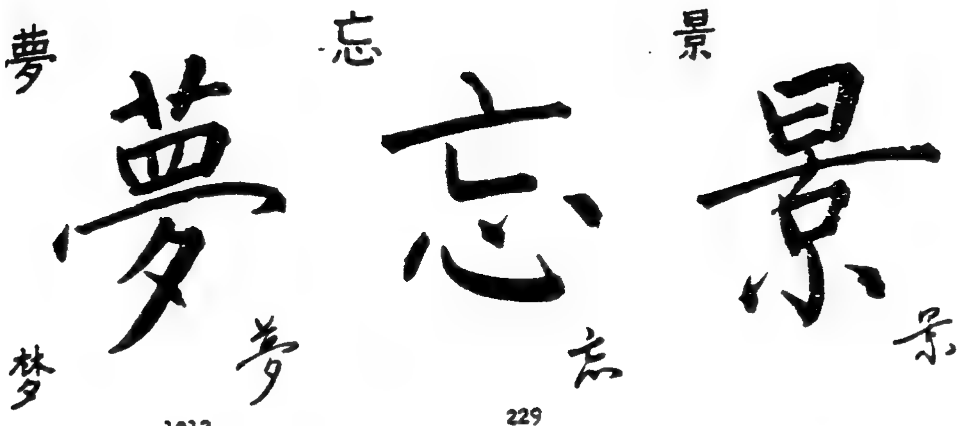
469

景 king: scenery; view; prospect. sight.

風景 fung-king: scenery; landscape.

景緻 king-chì: view; scenery.

景況 king-fong: prospects; circumstances.



1013

船 shuēn: a boat; ship a junk.

輪船 lūn-shuēn: power driven boat.

帆船 faān-shuēn: sailing boat.

船廠 shuēn ch'óng: a shipyard.

船票 shuēn p'iù: boat ticket.

229

風 fung: wind; rumor; custom

打風 tá fung: typhoon

風俗 fung-tsûk: common customs

風濕 fung-shap: rheumatism

風景 fung-king: scenery.

船 風

船 風

舡 船 风

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

852

變 pìn: to change; to alter; to transform.

變成 pìn shìng: to become; to change into.

變化 pìn-fà: transformation

1421

偉 waǐ: great; gigantic; powerful; strong; mighty.

偉人 waǐ-yān: great man; hero.

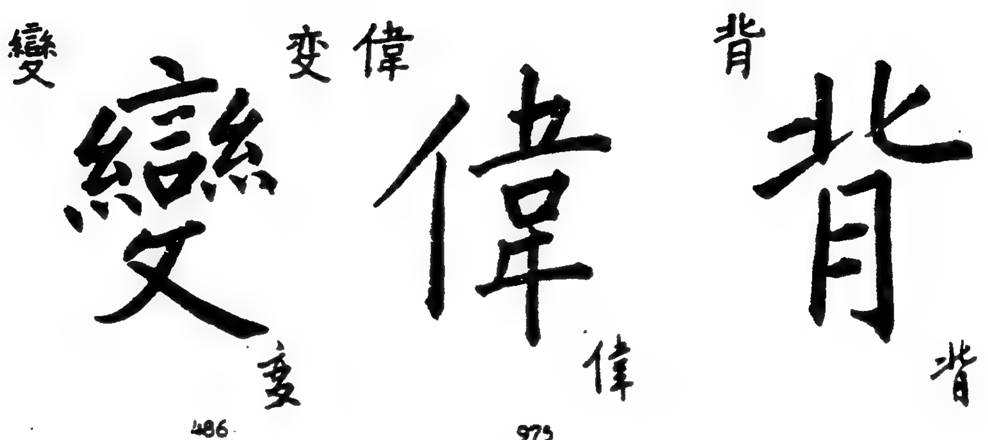
偉大 waǐ-taaf: great; gigantic.

393

背 pooì: the back; spine; to repudiate.

背後 pooì-haû: behind the back.

背命 pooì mâng: disobey order.



486

改 koí: to change; to alter; amend.

改過 koí kwǒh: to mend one's ways; to repent.

改善 koí-shîn, or koí-
改良 leūng: to reform; to improve.

改變 koí-pìn: to change; to alter.

改期 koí k'eī: postpone.

975

詩 shi: song; poem; ode.

詩經 shi-king: the book of odes.

作詩 tsòk shi: to compose a poem.

改 詩

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

廣州同香港嘅交通除 chôh 有火車之外重有火船,有啲火船喺晚頭黑開行,第二日朝頭早就可以到 la.老黃 taap 唔倒大車,就改變計劃,搭夜船去香港.佢上船之後,有人喺後便叫佢,佢睇吓原來係老張.真係好似發夢一樣,估唔到會同老張同船.

佢地兩人 k'ei 喺船面傾吓,睇吓風景,賞吓月色.老黃覺得呢種景色,好有詩意,而且坐船又比較坐車 shue 服得多;心中快樂,完全忘記 chôh 趕火車嗰種情形 la.

老張又講好多關於廣州嘅事.老黃知道廣州真係一個好大嘅城市,出唔少偉人,ts'aan 館整啲菜又係全中國最好味道嘅.

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
夢	725	13	36	夕
忘	712	7	61	心 , 忄
景	469	12	72	日
船	1013	11	137	舟
風	229	9	182	風

LESSON 14


HONG KONG
HONG KONG
&
CONTRABAND
CONTRABAND
FREE
$
MONARCH
BRITISH
ALE
NO

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ngŏh-teî ī-ka hóh-ī kìn-tô Heung-Kông kè kóng-haû là.

Cheung. Haî là. Ī-ka chèk shuēn maân-maân*-teî* shaî-yâp Heung-Kông kè kóng-haû là.

W. "Yâp kwòk mân kàm; yâp heung mân tsûk" Neĭ hóh-m̄-hóh-ī kông hă yâp Heung-Kông kè shaû-tsûk peî ngŏh t'eng ne?

C. Hóh-ī. Neĭ seúng chi-tò mi-yĕ shaû-tsûk ne?

W. Ngŏh seúng chi-tò ngoî-kwòk-yān yâp Heung-Kông kè shaû-tsûk haî tîm-yeûng* kè.

C. Chèk shuēn tò mă-t'aū kè shī-haû, tsaû yaŭ Kîng-Ch'aàt-Kûk Ī-Mān-Pô kè kîng-ch'aàt sheŭng shuēn kîm-ch'ā oô-chiù.

W. K'uĭ-teî kîm-m̄-kîm-ch'ā ngŏh-teî kè haāng-leĭ ne?

C. K'uĭ-teî m̄-kîm-ch'ā haāng-leĭ. Lîng-ngoî yaū Shuî-Sz kîng-ch'aàt t'ūng Hoî-Kwaan-Shuî-Mô-Kûk chik-uēn kîm-ch'ā.

W. Shuî-Sz kîng-ch'aàt saú mi-yĕ, Hoî-Kwaan chik-uēn saú mi-yĕ ne?

C. Shuî-Sz kîng-ch'aàt saú ts'eung-haaî; Hoî-Kwaan chik-uēn saú waî-kàm-pán.

W. Waî-kàm-pán haî mi-yĕ ne?

C. A-p'în-in tâng-tâng tsaû haî waî-kàm-pán là.

W. Ngŏh t'eng yān kông Heung-Kông haî yat-kòh mō-shuî-faû, haî-m̄-haî à?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Heung-Kóng haî yat-kòh mō-shuì-faû. Taân-haî uē-kwóh taaì ngoî-kwòk tsô kè in tsaú táng-táng yâp haú, tsaû iù pò kwaan naâp shuì là.

W. Taaì Ying-Kwòk tsô kè in tsaú táng-táng yâp haú, shaî-m̄-shaî pò kwaan ne?

C. M̄-shaî, Heung-Kóng haî Ying-Kwòk kè tsîk-mān-teî. Taaì Ying-Kwòk tsô kè in tsaú yâp haú, m̄-shaî pò kwaan.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. We can see the harbor of Hong Kong now.

Cheung. Yes. The ship is now slowly steaming into the harbor of Hong Kong.

W. "A person who is entering a foreign country should ask what are the restrictions"; "A person who is entering a village should ask what are the customs". Can you tell me the procedure of entry into Hong Kong?

C. Surely. What kind of precedure would you like to know?

W. I'd like to know the procedure for foreigners entering Hong Kong.

C. When this ship arrives at the wharf, there will be policemen from the Immigration Section of the Police Department coming on board the ship to inspect the passports.

W. Will they inspect our baggage?

C. No, they don't inspect the baggage. The baggage will be inspected separately by the policemen from the Water Police and the revenue officers from the Customs House.

W. What will the policemen from the Water Police search for, and what will the revenue officers from the Customs House search for?

C. The policemen from the Water Police will search for arms and ammunition; the revenue officers from the Customs

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

House will search for contraband goods.

W. What are contraband goods?

C. Contraband goods are opium and the like.

W. I've heard people say that Hong Kong is a free port, isn't it?

C. Hong Kong is a free port. But if a person brings in foreign-made cigarettes and liquor, he has to make a customs declaration and pay the duty.

W. If a person brings in British-made cigarettes and liquor, is it necessary to make a customs declaration?

C. No, Hong Kong is a British colony. If a person brings in British-made cigarettes and liquor, it isn't necessary to make a customs declaration.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is the big ship that sailed into the harbor last night.
2. Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony, but the population is practically all Chinese.
3. You have to make a custom declaration on foreign-made cigarettes and liquor; and pay duty right here.
4. If this is manufactured in Great Britain, you don't have to go through the Custom House.
5. Even though it is a free port, there are revenue offices in Hong Kong.
6. The Hong Kong Water Police inspects all baggage for arms and ammunition.
7. Revenue Officers from the Custom House are searching for contraband goods at the pier.
8. When entering a foreign country, you should report your local address to the Immigration Department of that country.
9. Near the Number 5 Pier, there is the Custom House, Immigration Office and Water Police Station.
10. You should ask about the restrictions before you enter the country.
11. Would you like to have a cigarette? It is foreign made.
12. The Police do not inspect your passport, but the Immigration Official does.
13. There are procedures written here and all you have to do is follow them.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. That man has forgotten his ticket, but the officer of the ship let him come on board the liner.

15. This ship is so large that we cannot have it navigated into small harbors.

16. There are officials from the Police, the Revenue Office, the Immigration Office and the Steamship Company waiting at the dock.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1.	kông-haû	harbor
2.	yâp kwòk mân kàm	upon entering a foreign country one should ask about its restrictions
3.	yâp heung mân tsûk	upon entering a village one should ask about its customs
4.	kìng-ch'aàt kûk*	police station
5.	ì-mān-pô	immigration department
6.	kìm-ch'ā	to inspect
7.	shuì-sz kìng-ch'aàt	water police
8.	hoì-kwaan	custom house
9.	shuì-mô kûk	revenue office
10.	saû	to search for
11.	ts'eung-haaî	weapon, arms and ammunition
12.	waì-kàm-pán	contraband
13.	a-p'ìn-in	opium
14.	mō-shuì-faû	free port
15.	pò-kwaan	to declare customs
16.	naâp-shuì	to pay taxes
17.	tsîk-mān-teî	colony
18.	shaì yâp	to sail into, drive into, navigate into

READING MATERIAL

275

鄉 heung: village; countryside

鄉村 heung-ts'uen: the country

鄉下 heung-hâ: rural native place; village

鄉民 heung mân: villagers

家鄉 ka-heung: home; native village

9

查 ch'ā: to examine, investigate.

查出 ch'ā-ch'ut: to find out, seek out.

查問 ch'ā-mân: to investigate.

查真 ch'ā-chan: to ascertain.

455

檢 kím: to examine; label.

檢查 kím-ch'ā: to search; to examine (e.g. baggage)

檢點 kím-tím: neatness; orderly, (habit, conduct, etc)

鄉 查 檢

鄉 查 檢

郷 鄉 查 检

406

禁 kàm: to restrain; forbid; against

禁止 kàm-chí: to prohibit; forbid

禁地 kàm-teî: 'closed' grounds

違禁 waî-kàm: to break a regulation; to offend against contraband regulation

1317

俗 tsûk: common; plebian; colloquial; vulgar.

世俗 shaî tsûk: the world; custom of the world.

俗語 tsûk uǎ: a proverb; common saying.

俗話 tsûk wâ: proverb; common saying.

禁 俗

禁 俗

禁 俗

READING MATERIAL

714

望 mông: to attentively look at from a distance; to hope; to expect.

希望 hei-mông: to hope.

望見 mông kin: to see.

失望 shat-mông: disappointed.

觀望 koon-mông: to be undecided.

1016

稅 shuì: tax; duty; revenue.

稅關 shuì-kwaan: customs house.

所得稅 shóh-tak-shuì: income tax.

298

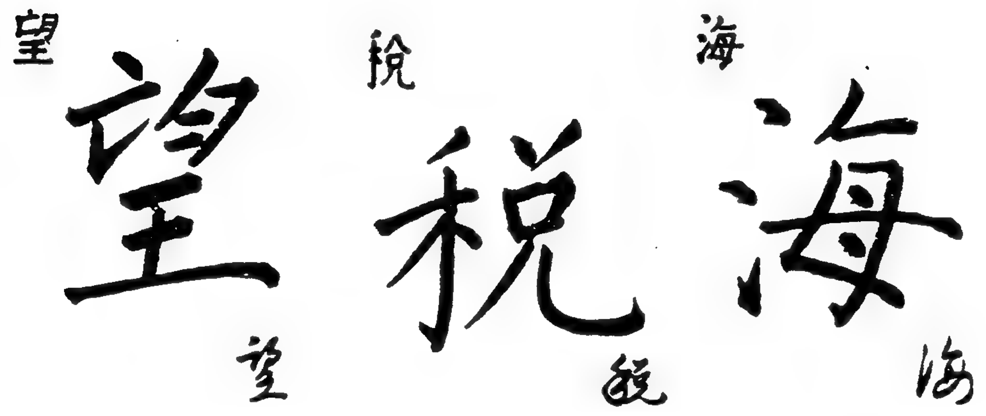
海 hoí: the sea; waters

海島 hoí-tó: an island

海洋 hoí-yeung: the ocean

海軍 hoí-kwan: navy

海關 hoí-kwaan: customs house



1419

違 waì: to oppose; to disobey.

違背 waì-pooì: to disobey; to violate.

違令 waì lìng: to disobey order.

違禁品 waì-kàm-pán: contraband goods.

827

品 pán: rank; class; kind; character; conduct.

紀念品 kei-nim pán: article of remembrance.

品行 pán-hàng: conduct; behavior.



READING MATERIAL

第二日朝頭早，隻船慢慢sha入香港嘅港口。老黃知道香港係英國嘅tsik民地，同廣州唔同。佢照"入國問禁，入鄉問俗"嘅意思，先問老張關於入香港嘅手續。老張就講pei佢知海關職員點樣檢查；邊啲係違禁品；邊啲要打稅；邊啲唔使打稅。老黃聽完之後，知道自己唔使擔心，因為佢冇違禁品，冇打稅嘅野。雖然佢帶有少少美國嘅烟tsai，呢啲係佢自己用嘅，又唔算多，可以唔使報關。

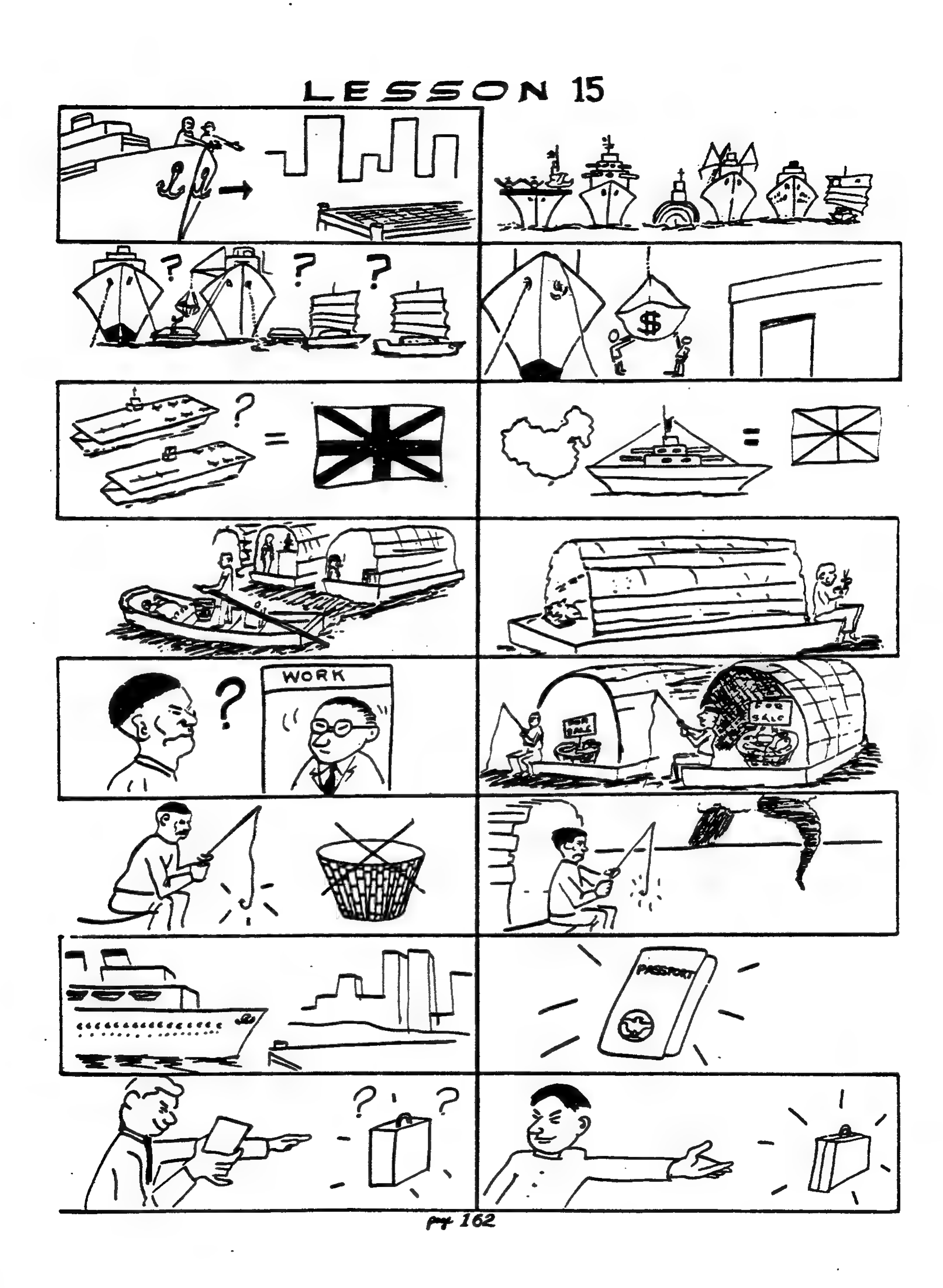
老黃同老張講完之後，喺船面處望吓香港，見到好多屋，由海邊起到半山，kik之好睇。

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
鄉	Character Number 275 Radical Number 163 Stroke Number 11 邑，阝
查	Character Number 9 Radical Number 75 Stroke Number 9 木
檢	Character Number 455 Radical Number 75 Stroke Number 17 木，木
禁	Character Number 406 Radical Number 113 Stroke Number 13 示
俗	Character Number 1317 Radical Number 9 Stroke Number 9 人，亻

LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Ni-chèk shuēn tseung-kân maaī ngôn, tseung-kân maaī mă-t'aū là.

Wōng. Ni-chèk shuēn tsaû-laī maaī ngôn, tsaû-laī maaī mă-t'aū là

C. T'aî hă haî kóng-haû-shuè kè shuēn. Yaŭ kòm toh yaū-shuēn, fòh-shuēn, chìn-laâm, chuê-lîk-laâm, k'ui-chûk-laâm, hōng-hung-mŏ-laâm, ts'ìm-shuî-t'ĕng, yaû yaŭ kòm toh t'ĕng t'im.

W. Tîm-kaaî Heung Kóng kè kóng-haû yaŭ kòm toh shuēn t'ūng t'ĕng ne?

C. Yan-waî Heung-Kóng haî Tung-À yat-kòh taaî kè sheung-faû. Kòk kwòk kè shuēn to laī ni-shuè.

W. Tîm-kaaî yaû yaŭ kòm toh Ying-Kwòk kè chìn-laâm ne?

C. Yan-waî Heung-Kóng haî yat-kòh Ying-Kwòk Hoì-Kwan kan-kuì-teî, haî Ying-Kwòk Hoì-Kwan haî Uēn-Tung kè kan-kuì-teî.

W. Neī t'aî hă kóh-ti t'ĕng. T'aî hă kóh-ti t'ĕng-ka kè yān.

C. Kóh-ti t'ĕng-ka kè yān yaû kiù-tsô Tâng-Ka-Yān. K'uī-teî haî k'uī-teî tsẑ-keî kè t'ĕng-shuè chuê. Haî k'uī-teî tsẑ-keî kè t'ĕng shîk. K'uī-teî haî t'ĕng-shuè chuê hó-ts'ẑ ngŏh-teî haî uk-shuè chuê yat-yeûng.

W. K'uī-teî hài pin-shuè wán shîk ne?

C. K'uī-teî haî hoì-sheûng wán shîk. Haî hoì-sheûng lóh uē* lóh haaī lóh ha, maaî peî kaai-shī

W. K'uī-teî wán shîk wán-tak-m̄-yūng-î pòh.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Haaī. Chan-haî m̄-yūng-î, yaū-k'eī-shî tâ fung lôk uē kè shī-haû, kàng naān là.

W. Chèk shuēn maaī ngôn, maaī mā-t'aū là.

C. Neī uê-peî-hó neī kè oô-chiù meî à?

W. Ngōh uê-peî-hó ngōh kè oô-chiù là. Neī chap-hó neī kè haāng-leī meî à?

C. Chap-hó hó noî là.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. This ship will soon come to shore and will soon dock.

Wong. This ship will soon come to shore and will soon dock.

C. Look at the ships in the harbor! There are so many ocean liners, cargo ships, warships, battleships, destroyers, aircraft carriers, and submarines, also so many junks.

W. Why are there so many ships and junks in the harbor of Hong Kong?

C. Because Hong kong is one of the big commercial ports in the Far East. Ships of every nation call here.

W. Why are there also so many British warships?

C. Because Hong Kong is a British naval base--a British naval base in the Far East.

W. Look at those junks! Look at the people on the junks!

C. Those people on the junks are also called Tâng-Ka people. They live on their junks. They eat on their junks. They live on their junks as we live in our houses.

W. Where do they make their living?

C. They make their living on the sea. They catch fish, catch crabs, catch shrimp in the sea, and sell them to the markets.

W. It isn't easy for them to make a living.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. Huh! Indeed it isn't easy; it's more difficult especially during the time of the typhoons and rains.

W. The ship is coming to shore and approaching the wharf.

C. Do you have your passport ready yet?

W. I have my passport ready. Have you packed your baggage?

C. It's been packed for a long time.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. When we were small, we used to go to the stream to catch shrimp.
2. The pier is crowded. There are many children swimming and fishing.
3. I am ready for the trip to the Far East since I packed my luggage the day before yesterday.
4. It is more difficult to learn English than Chinese.
5. It is very difficult to earn a living if you don't want to work hard.
6. It isn't easy to drive on the highway, especially when it is dark.
7. The Tâng-ka people live in their junks and most of them earn their living by fishing.
8. There are U.S. naval bases in the Far East as well as along the U.S. coast.
9. Hong Kong is a commercial port, but there are many warships in the harbor almost all the time.
10. In addition to freighters from all over the world, Great Britain has battleships, submarines and carriers in the harbor.
11. Generally speaking, a destroyer is smaller than a battleship, and a battleship is smaller than an aircraft-carrier.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

12. This ocean-liner will leave for the Far East soon. She will return in about one month's time.

13. The freighter will dock tomorrow morning and you can get the cargo anytime after that.

14. There is an accident in the harbor. A large ocean-liner has collided with a battleship.

15. The steamship is sailing into the harbor right now and she will dock in two hours.

16. Please have your passports ready, and have your custom declaration forms filled out.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1.	tseung-kân	soon, about, near
2.	maaî ngôn (maaî mă-t'aū)	to dock
3.	yaū-shuēn	ocean liner, steamer
4.	fŏh-shuēn	cargo ship, freighter
5.	chìn-laâm	warship
6.	chuế-lîk-laâm	battleship
7.	k'ui-chûk-laâm	destroyer
8.	hōng-hung-mŏ-laâm	aircraft carrier
9.	ts'îm-shuí-t'ĕng	submarine
10.	t'ĕng	junk, boat
11.	Tung-Ằ	East Asia
12.	sheung-faû	commercial port
13.	hoí-kwan kan-kuì-teî	naval base
14.	Tâng-Ka-yān (t'ĕng-ka-yān)	Tang-ka people (boat people)
15.	wân shîk	to earn a living
16.	yaū-k'eī-shî	particularly, especially
17.	chap	to pack
18.	lŏh uē*	to fish; fishing (crabbing)
19.	lŏh ha	to catch shrimp
20.	kaai-shī	market, market place
21.	chi-yat	one of them

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

761

岸 ngôn: shore; bank.

上岸 sheŭng ngôn: to go ashore; to land.

堤岸 t'aī-ngôn: a bund; a levee.

408

跟 kan: to follow; imitate

跟踪 ken-tsung: to trace one

跟隨 kan-ts'uī: to follow

跟住 kan-chuê: to follow; to imitate

91

戰 chìn: to fight: war; terrified

戰勝 chìn-shìng: victory; to win a battle

戰爭 chìn-chang: war

戰壕 chìn-hō: trench

戰場 chìn-ch'ëung: battle field



121

主 chué: lord; master; owner; to rule

主人 chué-yăn: master

天主 t'in-chue: God

主意 chué-ì: resolution; decision; main ideas

主持 chué-ch'ī: to manage

918

些 se: a few; little: some.

些少 se-siú: a little.

快些 faaì se: be a little quicker.

主 些

主 些

主 些

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

34

執 chap: to pick up, grasp, hold.

執起嚟 chap-hei-lai: to pick up

執籌 chap ch'au: to draw lots

固執 koo-chap: obstinate; stubborn.

執政 chap ching: governmental administration

697

無 mo: negative; no; not; without; none.

無非 mo-fei: simply; solely.

無論 mo-lun: no matter what.

無限 mo-haan: unlimited.

無窮 mo-k'ung: endless.

1376

雨 ue: rain; shower; to rain.

落雨 lok ue: to rain.

雨衣 ue-i: raincoat.

执 無 雨

執 無 雨

执 无 雨

335

移 I: to remove; to transmit

移開 I hoi: to move away

移民 I-man: immigrants

移交 I-kaau: to transfer a position

705

務 mo: function; business; to attend to earnestly.

事務 si-mo: business; affairs

家務 ka mo: home affair.

公務 kung mo: official affair; public affair.

服務 fuk-mo: to work for others.

移 務 务

移 

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

啲個隻船入 chôh 港口之後,慢慢移動,shai近海邊,shai埋 mā 頭.好多人都話"船埋岸 la,船埋岸 la!"大聲敢叫.老黃已經執好行李,無其他事務好做,預備喺船停定之後,就同老張跟住其他嘅人上岸.

香港係一個商 faû ,港口有好多船,有郵船,有貨船.因為佢又係英國喺遠東嘅主要海軍根據地,平時亦都有些少戰 laâm .

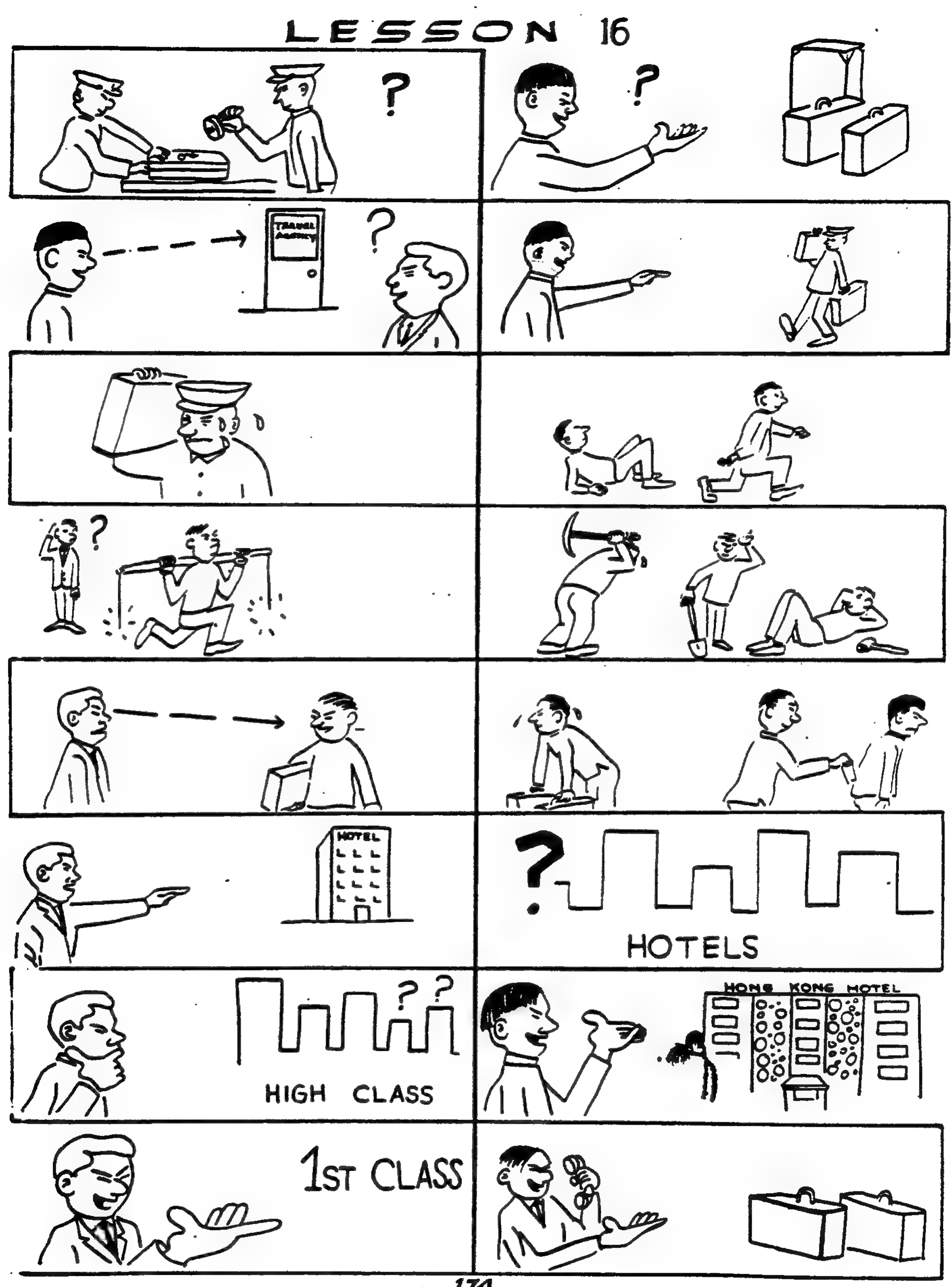
另外有一種船,叫做 t'ēng;係用黎出海 lôh 魚嘅.啲個啲 lôh 魚嘅人,住喺 t'ēng 處,叫做 tâng 家人.佢地嘅生活唔係容易,尤其 shî 打風落雨嘅時侯,就 kàng 難 la.

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
岸	761	8	46	山
跟	408	13	157	足，𧾷
戰	91	16	62	戈
主	121	5	3	丶
些	918	8	7	二

LESSON 16



LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Kîm-ch'ā-uēn oô-chiù, kîm-ch'ā-uēn haāng-leĭ là. Ngŏh-teî hôh-ĭ sheŭng ngôn meî â?

Cheung. Hôh-ĭ là. Neĭ iù-m̄-iù yān pong neĭ ning haāng-leĭ â?

W. Ngŏh yaŭ leŭng-kòh p'eī-kip, yat-kòh lŭng. Ngŏh iù wân yat-kòh yān pong ngŏh.

C. Ngŏh t'ūng neĭ wân yat-kòh luĭ-haāng-shĕ kè chik-uēn pong neĭ.

W. Pin-shuè yaŭ luĭ-haāng-shĕ kè chik-uēn ne?

C. Ne. Kôh-kòh cheùk chaî-fûk taaî fai-cheung kè yān tsaû-haî là.

W. K'uĭ hô-ts'ž hô m̄-tak-haān kâm-yeûng*. Pat-uē wân yat-kòh koo-lei pâ* la.

C. Wân koo-lei ā? Yaŭ-ti koo-lei k'aaù m̄-chuê kè pòh.

W. Tîm-kaaî yaŭ ti koo-lei k'aaù m̄-chuê ne?

C. K'uĭ-teî haî mŏ-tsô-chik kè foô-lîk. Uē-kwôh m̄-kìn-chôh neĭ kè haāng-leĭ, k'uĭ-teî m̄-p'ooî peî neĭ kè pòh.

W. Kâm-yeûng*, ngŏh-teî m̄-hô wân koo-lei là.

C. Yaŭ ti koo-lei haî kâm; yaŭ ti koo-lei m̄-haî kâm. K'uĭ-teî yaŭ ti chung-chîk; yaŭ ti m̄-chung-chîk.

W. K'uĭ-teî wân shîk to m̄-yŭng-î, k'uĭ-teî kè shang-oôt to keî kaan-naān kè pòh.

C. Â-Wŏng*, neĭ sheŭng ngôn chi haû, tâ-suèn huì pin-shuè ne?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Sheũng ngôn chi haû, ngõh tâ-suèn huì yat-kaan tsaú-tìm.

C. Neĩ tâ-suèn huì pin-kaan tsaû-tìm ne?

W. Ngõh meî k'uèt-tîng. Ngõh tâ-suèn huì yat-kaan sheûng tâng kè tsaú-tìm.

C. Ngõh kè kaì-waâk t'ũng neĩ kè yat-yeũng. Ngõh-teî huì Heung-Kông-Taaî-Tsaú-Tìm, hó mà?

W. Hó à. Heung-Kông-Taaî-Tsaú-Tìm haî yat-kaan t'aũ-tâng kè tsaú-tìm.

C. Uē-kwóh haî kâm, ngõh tsaû kiù yat-kòh Heung-Kông-Taaî-Tsaú-Tìm kè fôh-keì t'ũng ngõh-teî ning haãng-leĩ.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. They've finished inspecting the passports and the baggage. Can't we go ashore yet?

Cheung. Yes. Do you need somebody to carry the baggage for you?

W. I've two suitcases and a trunk. I need a person to help me.

C. I'll look for a clerk from the travel agency to help you.

W. Where are the clerks from the travel agency?

C. There. That person who is wearing a uniform and wearing the badge is a clerk.

W. He seems to be very busy. We'd better look for a coolie.

C. Look for a coolie? Some coolies are not dependable.

W. Why are some coolies not dependable?

C. They are laborers without an organization. If they lose your baggage, they do not compensate you for your loss.

W. In that case, we'd better not look for a coolie.

C. Some of the coolies are that way; some of the coolies are not that way. Some of them are honest; some of them are not honest.

W. It isn't easy for them to make a living. Their lives are rather difficult.

C. Wŏng, where do you plan to go after you go ashore?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. I plan to go to a hotel after I go ashore.

C. To which hotel do you plan to go?

W. I haven't decided yet. I plan to go to a high class hotel.

C. My plan is the same as yours. Shall we go to the Hong Kong Hotel?

W. Good. The Hong Kong Hotel is a first class hotel.

C. If that is the case, I'll call a porter from the Hong Kong Hotel to take the baggage for us.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. My luggage disappeared when I was coming on board this ship.
2. This is one of the first class hotels in San Francisco, and the rooms are very comfortable.
3. Please make up your mind right now because the train is going to leave very soon.
4. It is very difficult to know a loyal and honest man when sojourning in other places.
5. He is undependable but he has no difficulty in earning his living.
6. This laborer had an accident at the pier yesterday, and the steamship company compensated him with a check for twenty dollars.
7. This group of coolies does not belong to any organization and they are very undependable.
8. The policemen wear blue uniforms in the winter and white ones in the summer.
9. This is the emblem of the DLIWC. Isn't it beautiful?
10. Thank you very much for helping me to carry this trunk and that suitcase up to the fourth floor.
11. Soldiers have to wear their uniform and all their insignia almost at all times.
12. He led the new students to see the classrooms.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. The indemnity you have to pay for this accident will be more than $1,000.

14. He tried last year to organize a travel agency in Chinatown.

15. This woman disappeared from New York two years ago and today she showed up in San Francisco.

16. He decided to go to the Far East by ship and not by plane.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1.	sheŭng ngôn	to go ashore
2.	p'eī-kip	suitcase
3.	lŭng	trunk, chest
4.	chaī-fûk	uniform
5.	fai-cheung	badge, button, emblem
6.	koo lei	coolie
7.	k'aaù-m̄-chuê	undependable
8.	tsó-chik	to organize; organization
9.	foó-lîk	laborer, coolie
10.	p'ooī	to pay back, compensate
11.	chung-chîk	loyal, honest
12.	shang-oôt	livelihood, living
13.	kaan-naān	difficult
14.	sheûng-táng	high class, first class
15.	m̄-kìn-chóh	lost, disappeared
16.	leūng-sam	conscience

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

84

織 chik: to weave; knit.

織布機 chik-pò-kei: a loom

紡織 fóng-chik: to spin and weave

842

皮 p'eĩ: skin; leather; fur.

皮鞋 p'eĩ-haaĩ: leather shoe.

皮箱 p'eĩ seung: leather trunk.

387

艱 kaan: difficult; hardship.

艱難 kaan-naān: difficult; distress.

艱險 kaan-hím: difficult and dangerous.

織 织 皮 艱 艰

織 皮 艱

织 皮 艱

1271

組 tsó: cord; girdle; to organize; section.

組織 tsó-chik: to organize.

改組 koí tsó: to reorganize.

866

必 pit: certainly; must.

必定 pit-tēng: certainly; must.

必須 pit-sui: must; absolutely necessary.

組 必

組 必

组 必

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

399

靠 k'aau: to lean on; trust in

倚靠 i-k'aau: to depend or rely on

靠害 k'aau-hoi: to betray; to get another into trouble.

靠得住 k'aau-tak-chue: trustworthy

602

良 leung: virtuous; excellent; good.

良心 leung-sam: conscience.

改良 koi-leung: to reform; to improve.

良善 leung-shin: kind; good; virtuous.

良友 leung yau: a good friend.

54

章 cheung: chapter: rules, system

章程 cheung-ch'ing: rules by laws

第一章 tai yat cheung: Chapter I

圖章 t'o-cheung: a seal or chop

靠 良 章

146

忠 chung: devoted; loyal

忠直 chung-chik: upright; honest

忠心 chung-sam: loyal

581

爛 laan: broken; torn; decayed; worthless; bad; bright; glittering.

打爛 ta laan: to break; to beat to a jelly.

爛仔 laan-tsai: rascal; hoodlum.

爛賤 laan-tsin: cheap; low.

忠 爛

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

海關稅員檢查 chôh 護照同行李之後，就可以上岸 la. 但係老黃有幾件行李，皮 kip 又重，自己唔 ning 得 kôm 多. 老張就想 wân 一個旅行社職員幫佢. 但係佢地帶住 fai 章，走來走去，好似好唔得閒敢樣. 老黃就想叫一個 koo-lei 唔使畀得太耐. 老張話佢地係冇組織嘅苦力，有時會唔忠直，靠唔住. 老黃睇見佢地個個着爛 shaam，生活幾艱難，都要幫 ts'ân 吓. 老張喺良心上亦都知道應該幫吓佢地.

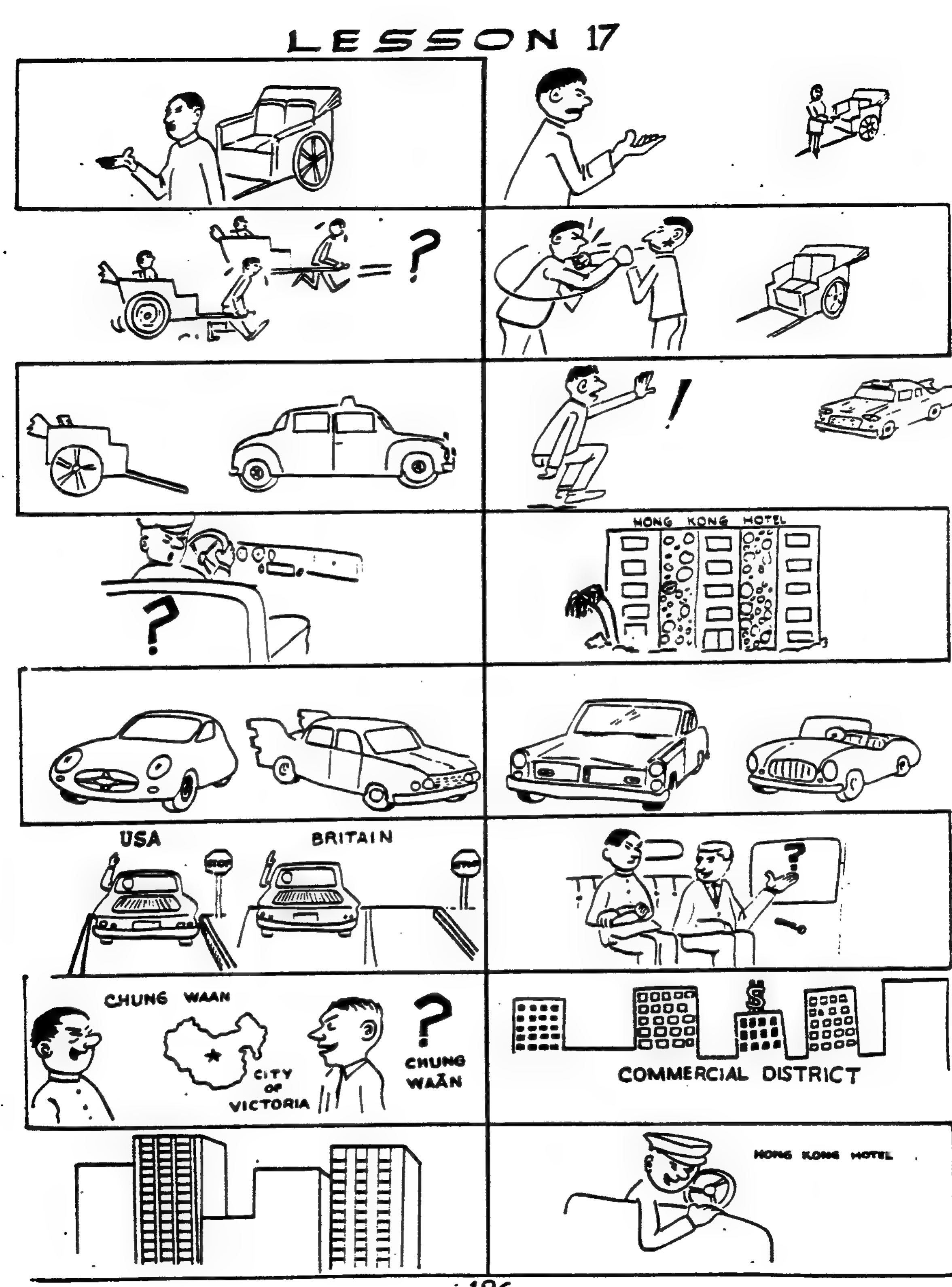
老黃同老張，大家都打算住一間上等嘅酒店. 佢地就決定上岸之後，一齊去香港大酒店.

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
織	Character Number 84, Radical Number 120; Stroke Number 18; 糸 , 糹
皮	Character Number 842, Radical Number 107; Stroke Number 5; 皮
艱	Character Number 387, Radical Number 138; Stroke Number 17; 艮
組	Character Number 1271, Radical Number 120; Stroke Number 11; 糸 , 糹
必	Character Number 866, Radical Number 61; Stroke Number 5; 心 , 忄

LESSON 17


HONG KONG HOTEL
USA
BRITAIN
CHUNG WAAN
CITY OF VICTORIA
CHUNG WAĀN
COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
HONG KONG HOTEL

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'e-tsaî-lô. Lik-shoh? lik-shoh?

Cheung. Kôh-ti haî ch'e-tsaî-lô, kiù ngŏh-teî ts'ŏh k'uĭ-teî kè ch'e-tsaî.

Wŏng. Tîm-kaaî kòm toh ch'e-tsaî-lô laai k'uĭ-teî kè ch'e-tsaî maaî-laî ngŏh-teî-shuè ne?

C. K'uĭ-teî seúng tsô shaang-ì. Seúng chaang shaang-ì a-mă!

W. Ngŏh-teî ts'ŏh ch'e-tsaî yik-waak ts'ŏh tik-sẑ* huì tsaú-tìm ne?

C. Ngŏh-teî ts'ŏh tik-sẑ* huì, hô mà? Tik-sẑ*. Tik-sẑ*.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, seúng huì pin-shuè ne?

C. Heung-Kông-Taaî-Tsaú-Tìm.

W. Koô-m̀-tò Heung-Kông yaŭ kòm toh san-shik kè heì-ch'e.

C. Heung-Kông yaŭ hô toh san-shik kè Meĭ-Kwòk heì-ch'e t'ŭng-maaî Ying-Kwòk heì-ch'e.

W. Heung-Kông kè kaau-t'ung t'ŭng Meĭ-Kwòk kè kaau-t'ung m̀-t'ŭng. Heung-Kông kè kaau-t'ung haî tsôh-sheŭng-yaû-lôk, Meĭ-Kwòk kè kaau t'ung haî yaû-sheŭng-tsôh-lôk.

C. Haî-là. Neĭ ì-ka m̀-kwaàn ni-chúng kaau-t'ung. Kwòh saam-seì-yât, neĭ tsaû kwaàn là.

W. Ī-ka ngŏh-teî haî pin-shuè ne?

C. Ī-ka neĭ haî Heung-Kông Chung-K'ui. Sai-Yăn kiù ni-shuè tsô Wîk-Toh-Leî-À-Shìng. Chung-Kwòk-Yăn p'ô-t'ung kiù ni shuè tsô Chung-Waăn.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Chung-Waān haî mi-yĕ teî-fong ne?

C. Chung-Waān haî Heung-Kóng-Tó kè sheung-îp-k'ui.

W. T'aî hă kóh-ti kìn-ch[illegible]k. Yaŭ ti haî Meĭ-Kwòk-shik kè kìn-chuk, yaŭ ti haî Ying-Kwòk-shik kè kìn-chuk.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, Heung-Kóng-Taaî-Tsaú-Tìm.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ricksha coolie. Ricksha? Ricksha?

Cheung. Those are ricksha coolies asking us to take their ricksha.

Wōng. Why are there so many ricksha coolies pulling their rickshas to our place?

C. They wish to get business and compete with one another for business.

W. Shall we take the ricksha or a taxi to the hotel?

C. Let's take a taxi? Taxi! Taxi!

Driver. Where would you like to go, sir?

C. The Hong Kong Hotel.

W. I would have never guessed that Hong Kong had so many new model automobiles.

C. Hong Kong has many new model U.S. and British automobiles.

W. The traffic in Hong Kong differs from that in the United States. The traffic in Hong Kong keeps to the left and the traffic in the United States keeps to the right.

C. Of course, you aren't used to this kind of traffic now. After three or four days, you'll get used to it.

W. Where are we now?

C. You are in the central district of Hong Kong now. Occidentals call this place City of Victoria. The Chinese commonly call this place Chung Waān.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. What kind of place is Chung Waān?

C. Chung Waān is the commercial district of the Island of Hong Kong.

W. Take a look at those buildings! Some are American-style buildings, and some are British-style buildings.

Driver. The Hong Kong Hotel, sir.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This man constructed a two-story house with a beautiful lawn in the front and a large garden in the back.
2. This house is not too far from the commercial district. The house is about two miles west of it.
3. Generally, he walks to work in the morning, but takes a taxicab home at night.
4. Victoria City is the commercial district of Hong Kong and is also the central district of the colony.
5. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is populated by Chinese as well as westerners.
6. I am used to having breakfast at six in the morning and dinner at six in the evening.
7. Even though you are accustomed to keep to the right when driving in the States, you have to keep to the left when driving in Hong Kong.
8. You may go with me in this taxicab or take that ricksha at the intersection. Which one do you prefer?
9. The ricksha coolie was arrested by the police because he blocked the traffic with his ricksha.
10. That chauffeur is a very loyal and honest employee, and he has been working for this taxicab company for more than 11 years.
11. The ricksha cannot possibly compete with the taxicab.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

12. There are very modern railways, steamships, and airplanes in the Far East.

13. This is one of the Chinese-style buildings in San Francisco Chinatown.

14. The steamship companies are competing with airline companies for business.

15. The traffic in the commercial district is not very crowded on Sunday.

16. There are many new model British automobiles in the U.S.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1. tik-sẑ* — taxicab
2. lik-shoh (ch'e-tsaî) — ricksha
3. ch'e-tsaî-lő — ricksha coolie
4. laai — to pull, arrest
5. sz-kei — chauffeur, driver
6. t'ŭng-maaî — and, with
7. tsőh-sheŭng-yaû-lôk — keep to the left when driving
8. yaû-sheŭng-tsőh-lôk — keep to the right when driving
9. kwaàn — to be accustomed to
10. chung k'ui — central district, central section
11. sai-yān — westerner, Occidental
12. sheung-îp-k'ui — commercial district
13. kîn-chuk — to construct, build; building, architecture
14. tő — island

READING MATERIAL

549

慣 kwàan: accustomed to; habitual.

唔慣 m̀-kwàan: unaccustomed to; unskilled.

習慣 tsaàp-kwàan: a habit; habitual.

慣用 kwàan yùng: usage.

460

建 kìn: to establish; to build.

建築 kìn-chuk: to construct; to build.

建設 kìn-ch'ìt: to establish.

建築學 kìn-chuk-hòk: science of architecture.

361

業 ìp: property; trade

職業 chik-ìp: profession

畢業 pat ìp: graduation

商業 sheung-ìp: commerce

業主 ìp-chué: owner of property

慣 建 業

慣 建 業

慣 建 業

577

拉 laai: to draw; to pull; to drag; to move; to arrest.

拉手 laai shaú: to shake hands.

拉鋸 laai-kui: to saw.

拉人 laai yàn: to arrest.

拉薩 la-saàt: Lhasa.

963

式 shik: form; pattern; type.

合式 hòp shik: up to the mark; suitable.

正式 chìng-shik: formal; official.

拉 式

拉 式

拉 式

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

140

築 chuk: to build; raise;

築馬路 chuk mà-lò: construct a road

築牆 chuk ts'éung: to build a wall

1409

環 waān: ring; ornament; to encircle.

耳環 ǐ-waán: earrings.

環繞 waān-iú: to encircle; to surround.

533

區 k'ui: place; region; small; petty; trifling.

區別 k'ui-pīt: to distinguish differences.

區域 k'ui-wik: a territory; region.

中立區 chung-lap k'ui: a neutral area.

教區 kaaù k'ui: diocese; vicariate; division.

築 環 环 區 区

築 環 區

築 环 区

1239

搶 ts'éung: to take by force; to rob; to ravish.

搶劫 ts'éung kip: to rob; to plunder.

搶去 ts'éung huì: to seize away; to take away by force.

1134

的 tik: clear; true; genuine.

的確 tik-k'òk: real; really.

的當 tik tòng: properly; satisfactorily.

搶 的

搶 的

搶 的

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

老黃同老張上岸嘅時候,好多拉人力車嘅車 tsai 16 搶住走埋黎佢地處爭做生意.亦都有幾架的士停喺處.老黃唔知道坐人力車好,或係坐的士好.老張話坐的士好啲,因為兩個人可以坐埋一 ka 車,一齊去酒店.

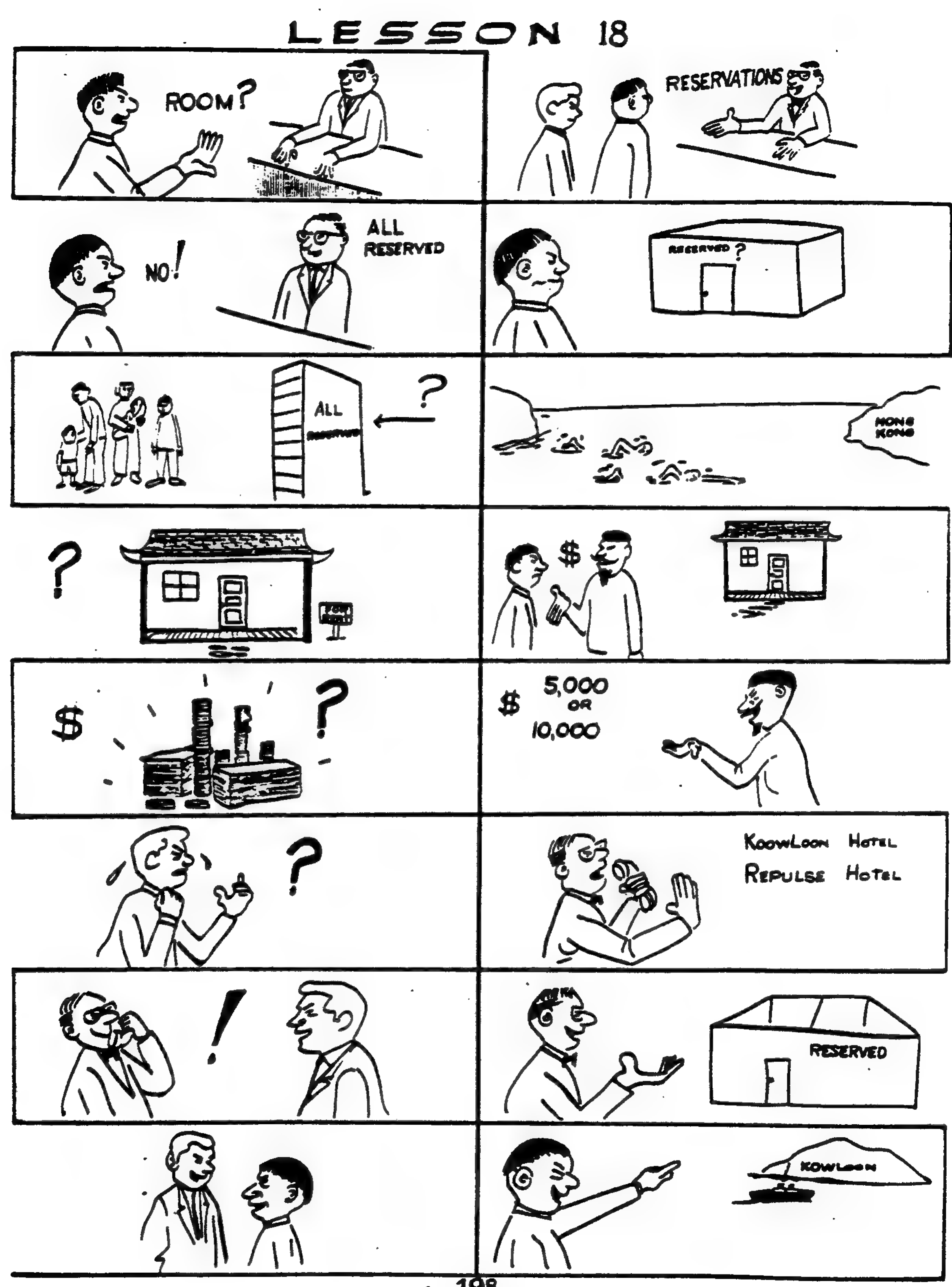
嗰架的士嘅司機係左邊 shai 車,即係左上右落;但係美國嘅交通係右上左落,即係啲車喺街嘅右邊行.老黃唔見慣呢種情形,覺得好危險,要老張講 pei 佢知,然後明白.

的士經過香港嘅中環商業區,見到好多建築物;有啲係美國式,有啲係英國式.有啲好高,比較廣州嘅高得多.有幾耐,司機喺一間大酒店嘅前便停車.呢間就係香港大酒店 la

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
慣	Character Number 549; Stroke Number 15; Radical Number 61 心, 忄
建	Character Number 460; Stroke Number 8; Radical Number 54 廴
業	Character Number 361; Stroke Number 13; Radical Number 75 木
拉	Character Number 577; Stroke Number 8; Radical Number 64 手, 扌
式	Character Number 983; Stroke Number 6; Radical Number 56 弋

LESSON 18



ROOM?
RESERVATIONS
NO!
ALL RESERVED
RESERVED ?
ALL
?
HONG KONG
?
$
$
?
$ 5,000 OR 10,000
?
KoowLoon Hotel
Repulse Hotel
!
RESERVED
KOWLOON

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Sz-leĭ, yaŭ-mŏ fōng* à?

Sz-leĭ. Neĭ leŭng-waî* sin-shaang yaŭ-mŏ uê-sin têng fōng* à?

C. Mŏ pòh, ngŏh-teî leŭng-kòh mŏ uê-sin têng fōng*.

S. Tuì-m̄-chuê, tuì-m̄-chuê. Ni-kaan tsaú-tìm mi-yĕ fōng* to mŏ; mi-yĕ fōng* to têng saaì là.

C. Mi-yĕ fōng* to mŏ; mi-yĕ fōng* to têng ts'ing ā?

S. Haî à. Heung-Kông ì-ka kòm toh yān. Mi-yĕ fōng* to chuê moōn; mi-yĕ fōng* to têng ts'ing là.

Wōng. Tîm-kaaî ooĭ yaŭ kâm-yeûng* kè în-tseûng ne?

S. Yan-waî shì-kûk kwaan-haî, m̄-shiú yān yaū Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk tsaú-laì Heung-Kông, shóh-ĭ ooĭ yaŭ kâm-yeûng* kè în-tsêung.

W. Tîm-kaaî k'uĭ-teî m̄-tso uk chuê ne?

S. Ī-ka m̄-yūng-ĭ tso uk chuê. Uē-kwôh yaŭ yat-kaan hung uk, îp-chuê tsaû iù lôh haaì-kam.

W. Yat-kaan p'ô-t'ung kè uk, iù keî toh ts'ìn* haaì-kam ne?

S. Kâm tsaû naaā kông là. Îp-chuê yaŭ-shì iù lôh ng̃-ts'in man Kông-ngān*, yaŭ-shì iù lôh yat-maân.

W. Kòm-sai-leî. Chan-haî koó-m̄-tò là. Â-Cheung, ngŏh-teî tîm-suèn-hó ne? Ngŏh-teî shì hă taî-î-kaan tsaú-tìm, hó mà?

S. Sin-shaang. Sin-shaang. Tâng yat-chân, tâng yat-chân,

táng ngŏh tá tîn-wâ* huì Kaú-Lūng-Poòn-Tô-Tsaú-Tìm t'ūng Ts'în-Shuì-Waan-Tsaú-Tìm mân hă. T'aî hă yaŭ-mŏ fōng*.

W. M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

S. Kaú-Lūng-Poòn-Tó-Tsaú-Tìm yaŭ yat-kaan sheung-yān-fōng*. Ngŏh ĭ-king fan-foò k'uĭ-teî t'ūng neĭ-teî têng-chuê laū-chuê là.

W. M̄-koi saaì, m̄-koi saaì. À-Cheung, ngŏh-teî kam-ts'ž chan hô-ts'oî chan hâng-wân là.

C. Ngŏh-teî ĭ-ka kwòh Kaú-Lūng, ngŏh-teî ĭ-ka taàp fóh-shuēn-tsaî kwòh Kaú-Lūng, hó mà?

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. Do you have any rooms, manager?

Manager. Did you two gentlemen make reservations for rooms in advance?

C. No, we two didn't make reservations for rooms in advance.

M. I'm sorry. We don't have any room available; every room has been reserved.

C. No room is available; every room has been reserved?

M. Yes. There are so many people in Hong Kong now. Every room has been occupied; every room has been reserved.

Wŏng. What's the reason for such a condition?

M. Because of the current situation, many people escaped to Hong Kong from the Chinese mainland. That is why such a condition exists.

W. Why don't they rent houses to live in?

M. It isn't easy to rent houses to live in now. If there is a vacant house, the landlord will ask for gratuity money.

W. How much gratuity money is asked for an ordinary house?

M. It's hard to say. Landlords sometimes ask for $5,000 in Hong Kong currency, sometimes $10,000.

W. Terrific! Really unbelievable. Ȧ-Cheung, what shall we do? Shall we try another hotel?

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

M. Mister! Wait a moment, let me telephone the Kowloon Peninsula Hotel and the Repulse Bay Hotel and inquire. I'll see whether they have any rooms.

W. Thank you.

M. There is a double room in the Kowloon Peninsula Hotel I have already instructed them to reserve it and hold it for you.

W. Thank you for everything. À-Cheung, this time we are really lucky, really fortunate.

C. Shall we go over to Kowloon now? Shall we take a ferry over to Kowloon now?

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is the ferry boat that we are going to take for Repulse Bay.
2. You are very fortunate. You would have missed this train if you had come here two minutes later.
3. This double room is, of course, much larger than that one, and it is also brighter and more comfortable.
4. He is going to try to swim from here to that peninsula the day after tomorrow.
5. Because of the current situation, you can rent a house at ten dollars a month, and you usually don't have to pay any key money.
6. This is the landlord of the building in that block and I am sure he will be able to help you.
7. The house is very beautiful, but the key money asked by the house owner is terrific.
8. These vacant classrooms are all reserved two months in advance.
9. All the seats in the auditorium are occupied by students.
10. The manager of the hotel has a rather close relationship with the landlord.
11. This condition exists because many people want to get rich fast.
12. He is a very good swimmer and he thinks he can escape by

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

swimming to San Francisco.

13. There isn't a single vacant house in this area and it is hard to say why.

14. We have made room reservations for five people three months in advance.

15. This classroom is available right now, but there are neither blackboards nor chairs.

16. Ordinarily, I get up at six in the morning and go to bed at ten in the evening.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1.	sz-leĭ	manager
2.	uê-sin	in advance
3.	têng ts'ing	all reserved
4.	chuê-moŏn	all occupied
5.	în-tseûng	condition
6.	shī-kûk	current situation
7.	kwaan-haî	relation
8.	taaî-lûk	mainland
9.	haaī-kam	key money, gratuity money
10.	îp-chuê	landlord, house owner
11.	sai-leî	terrible, severe
12.	poòn-tó	peninsula
13.	sheung-yān-fōng*	double room
14.	hâng-wân	fortunate
15.	fóh-shuēn-tsaî	ferry boat

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

346

易 ì: easy

易 yìk: to change; modify; barter

容易 yūng-ì: easy

輕易 hing-ì: easy; lightly; hardly.

237

鞋 haaī: low shoes: (Cl. chek 1; tui 2.)

拖鞋 t'oh-haaī: slippers

鞋帶 haaī-taaī: shoe lace

鞋膏 haaī-ko: shoe polish

874

布 pò: cloth (linen, cotton, plain silk).

枱布 t'oī pò: table-cloth.

餐布 ts'aan pò: napkin.

易　鞋　布

56

帳 cheùng: a curtain screen, awning

蚊帳 man-cheùng: mosquito net

布帳 pò-cheùng: awning

帳幕 cheùng-mok: a tent

1161

島 tó: an island.

半島 poòn-tó: peninsula.

群島 kwān-tó: Archipelago; group of islands.

帳　島

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

671

蚊 man: mosquito.

蚊帳 man-cheûng: mosquito net.

968

雙 sheung: a pair; couple; two.

雙手 sheung shaú: both hands.

雙親 sheung ts'an: one's parents.

1237

象 tseûng: elephant.

象牙 tseûng-ngā: ivory.

象棋 tseûng-k'eī: chess.



256

幸 hâng: fortunate; lucky

不幸 pat-hâng: misfortunate

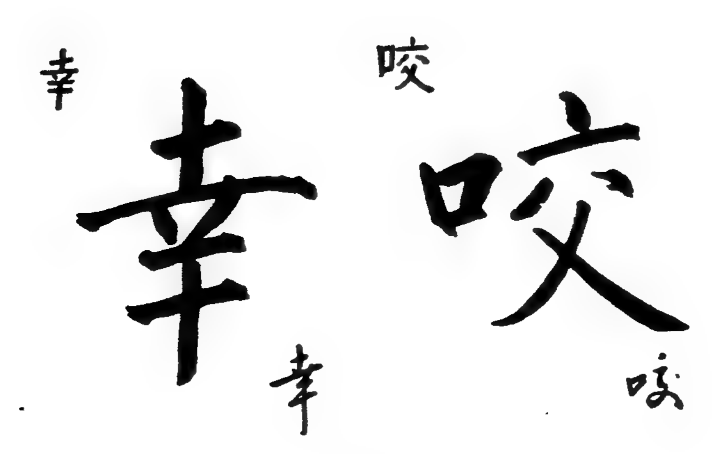
幸運 hâng-wàn: lucky

749

咬 ngaaŭ: to bite; to gnaw.

咬開 ngaaŭ hoi: to bite off.

咬牙切齒 ngaaŭ ngā ts'it ch'í: to gnash the teeth in anger.



LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

老張入去酒店司理部租房，司理問佢地有冇預先定房。老張話佢地正話由廣州黎到，冇預先定房。但係所有嘅房都住滿，或係定清，因為由中國大陸走黎香港嘅人非常之多，所以做成呢種現象。

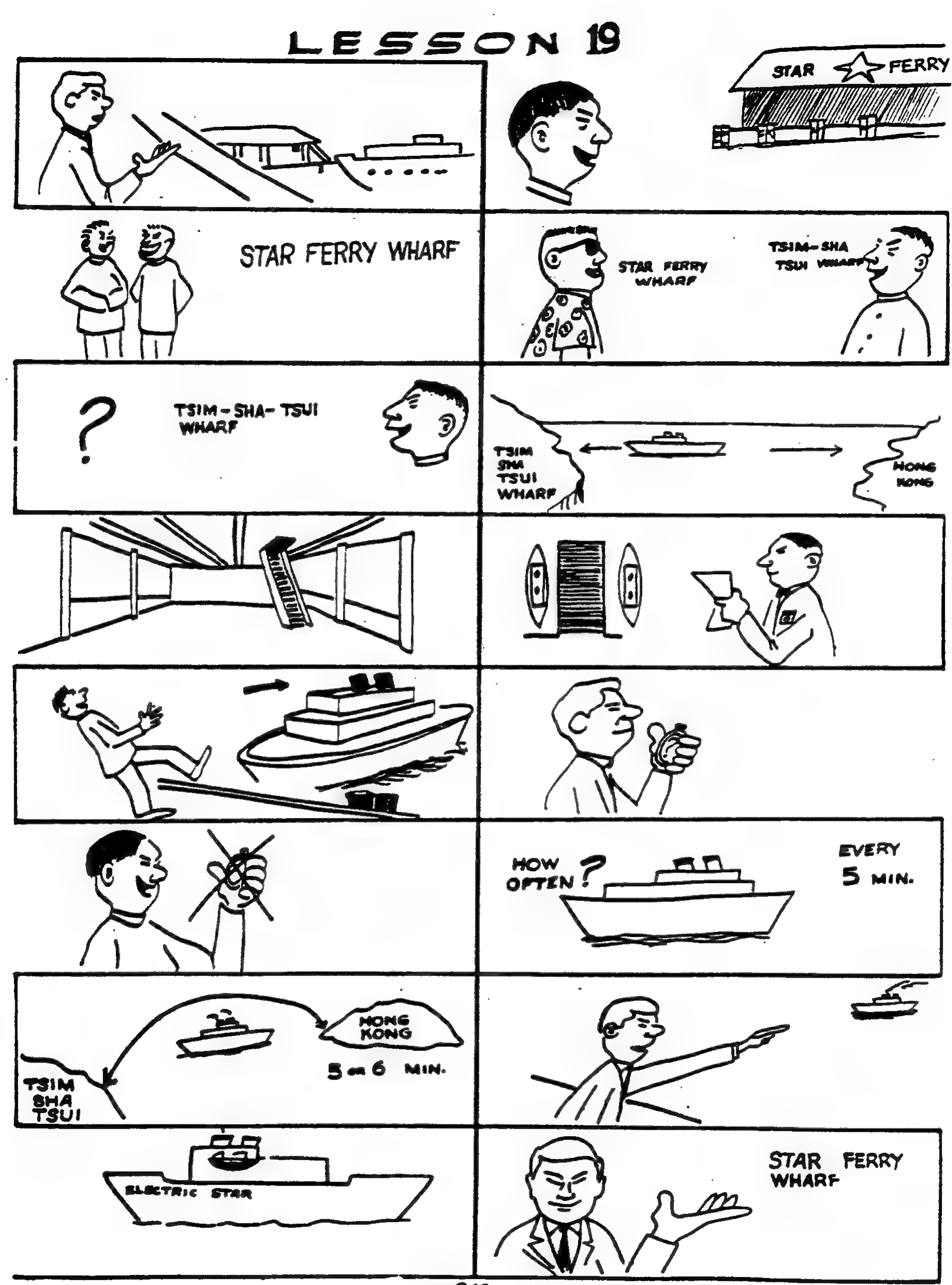
呢啲由大陸走黎嘅人，想租屋住亦都唔容易。因為如果有空屋，業主除咗 lóh 貴租之外，又 lóh 一萬幾千文鞋金，所以有好多有錢嘅人，租唔倒屋，又住唔起酒店，就taap布帳喺山邊或空地黎住。好在香港冇蚊，唔怕 pei 蚊咬。

後來酒店嘅司理同佢地打電話九 Lūng 半島酒店問吓。都算老黃幸運，㗎處重有一間雙人房。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
易	346	8	72	日
鞋	237	15	177	革
布	874	5	50	巾
帳	56	11	50	巾
島	1161	10	46	山

LESSON 19



STAR FERRY
STAR FERRY WHARF
STAR FERRY WHARF
TSIM-SHA TSUI
TSIM-SHA-TSUI WHARF
TSIM SHA TSUI WHARF
HONG KONG
HOW OFTEN?
EVERY 5 MIN.
HONG KONG
5 or 6 MIN.
TSIM SHA TSUI
ELECTRIC STAR
STAR FERRY WHARF

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ā. Ni-tsôh tsaû haî fôh-shuēn-tsaî mā̆-t'aū.

Cheung. Haî là. Ni-tsôh tsaû haî Sẑ-T'a-Fa-Leî mā̆-t'aū.

W. Haî-m̄-haî kòh kòh Chung-Kwòk-Yān to kiù k'uī tsô Sẑ-T'a-Fa-Leî mā̆-t'aū ne?

C. M̄-haî. Sai-Yān kiù k'uī tsô Sẑ-T'a-Fa-Leî mā̆-t'aū. Chung-Kwòk-Yān p'ô-t'ung kiù k'uī tsô Tsim-Sha-Tsuî mā̆-t'aū.

W. Tîm-kaaî kiù k'uī tsô Tsim-Sha-Tsuî mā̆-t'aū ne?

C. Yan-waî ti fôh-shuēn-tsaî laī-laī-huì-huì Heung-Kông Kaú-Lūng-Tsim-Sha-Tsuî-K'ui, shôh-ī kiù k'uī tsô Tsim-Sha-Tsuî mā̆-t'aū.

W. Ni-tsôh mā̆-t'aū chan-haî san-shik, chan-haî moh-tang là.

C. Haî à. Ni-tsôh mā̆-t'aū ch'ìt-peî chan-haî uēn-shîn, koón-leī chan-haî chau-tò là.

W. Ā. Fôh-shuēn-tsaî ngaam-ngaam hoi-chôh shan, kong-kong leī-hoi mā̆-t'aū. Ngŏh-teî tsaú-chôh ni-tô shuēn là.

C. Tsut, tsut, tsut. Ngŏh-teî haāng maân yat-pô, laī-ch'ì yat-pô, tsaú-chôh ni-tô shuēn là.

W. Ngŏh-teî iù tâng keî noî ìn-haû yaŭ taî-î-tô shuēn ne?

C. Ngŏh-teî m̄-shaî tâng keî noî tsaû yaŭ taî-î-tô shuēn là.

W. Ni-ti fôh-shuēn-tsaî iù keî noî yat-tô ne?

C. Taaî-yeùk* mooī ng̃-fan-chung yat-tô.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ni-ti fôh-shuēn-tsaî yaū Heung-Kông tò Tsim-Sha-Tsuî iù keî noî ne?

C. Ni-ti fôh-shuēn-tsaî yaū Heung-Kông tò Tsim-Sha-Tsuî iù taaî-yeùk* nğ-lûk-fan-chung kòm sheûng-hâ*.

W. Nā. Yaū yat-chèk fôh-shuēn-tsai tseung-kân maaī mă-t'aū là.

C. Kôh-chèk fôh-shuēn-tsaî kiù-tsô Tīn-Sing.

W. Ā. M̄-kwaaì-tak yān-teî kiù ni-kòh mă-t'aū tsô Sż-T'a-Fa-Leî mă-t'aū là.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Ah! This is the ferry wharf.

Cheung. Yes, this is the Star Ferry Wharf.

W. Do the Chinese call it the Star Ferry Wharf?

C. No, Occidentals call it the Star Ferry Wharf. The Chinese commonly call it Tsim-Sha-Tsuî Wharf.

W. Why do they call it Tsim-Sha-Tsuî Wharf?

C. Because the ferries are travelling to and fro between Hong Kong and Tsim-Sha-Tsuî District, it is called the Tsim-Sha-Tsuî Wharf.

W. This wharf is really stylish, really modern.

C. Yes, the set-up of this wharf is really perfect and is well managed.

W. Ah! The ferry just started, it just left the wharf. We've missed this run.

C. Too bad! We were a step (bit) too slow, and came a step (bit) too late, and we've missed this run.

W. How long do we have to wait for the second run?

C. We don't have to wait very long for the second run.

W. How often do these ferries run?

C. Approximately five minutes per interval.

W. How long does it take these ferries to go from Hong Kong to Tsim-Sha-Tsuî?

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. These ferries take approximately five or six minutes to go from Hong Kong to Tsim-Sha-Tsuî.

W. Hey! A ferry will soon arrive at the wharf.

C. That ferry is called the Electric Star.

W. Ah! It's no wonder this wharf is called the Star Ferry Wharf!

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The set-up in this restaurant is very stylish and very modern.
2. I am sorry, sir. You will have to wait another ten minutes.
3. His wife just left for Hong Kong the day before yesterday.
4. This is the large building that we have seen from the ferry boat.
5. Look at the tall buildings! No wonder it is very different!
6. The train just started two minutes ago. We just missed it.
7. This house, with three bedrooms, is perfect for a family of five.
8. He is a very capable man, and he will manage the hotel well.
9. How long has he been here, Mr. Leǐ?
10. There are two piers. This one is larger and that one is smaller.
11. This set-up is perfect, but I need a good man to manage it.
12. The set-up here is very modern, but it is not at all perfect.
13. You have the help of all modern and perfect methods. No wonder you came out first in the examination.
14. Since we missed the first boat, we have to wait for ten minutes for the second run.
15. The ferry travels to and fro once a day between those two cities.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. There is a train every ten minutes, and a bus every five.

17. It takes approximately two hours and thirty minutes of driving to reach San Francisco.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1.	tsôh	AN, seat
2.	moh-tang	modern
3.	ch'ìt-peî	set-up
4.	uēn-shîn	perfect
5.	koón-leĭ	to manage, management
6.	chau-tò	service is good
7.	kong-kong	just
8.	taî-î-tô	second run
9.	sing	star

READING MATERIAL

100

設 ch'ìt: to set up; set forth devise

設立 ch'ìt-laâp: to establish.

設法 ch'ìt-faàt: to devise means; to find ways

520

管 koón: to oversee; to look; to look after; a tube.

管理 koón-leĭ: to govern; to manage.

管束 koón-ch'uk: to restrain.

管轄 koón-hât: to control to rule over.

氣管 heì-koón: the wind-pipe.

毛管 mō-koón: pores of the skin.

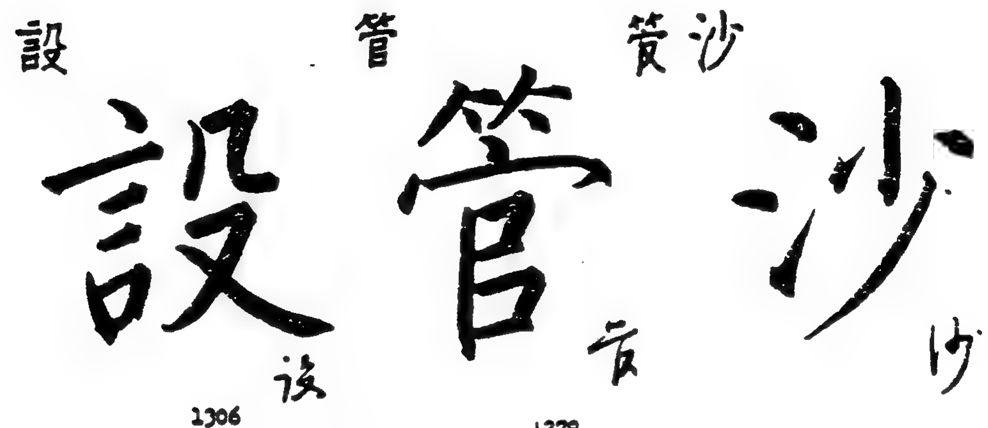
928

沙 sha: sand.

沙漠 sha-môk: desert.

沙灘 sha-t'aan: shallows; beach.

沙塵 sha-ch'ān: saucy; impertinent.



1306

嘴 tsuí: lip; spout; bill of bird; mouth.

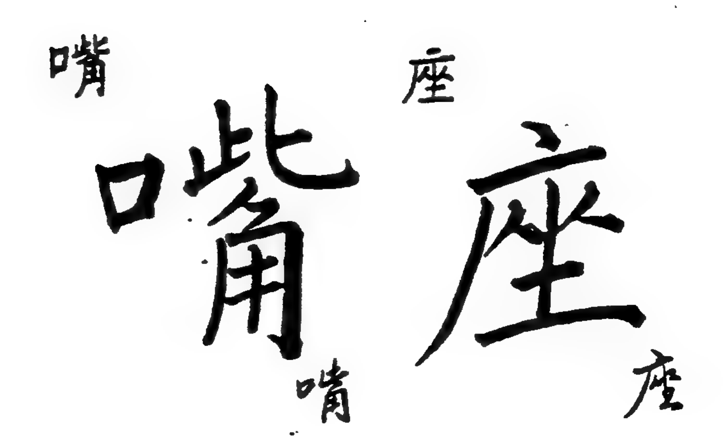
嘴唇 tsuí-shūn: lip.

1279

座 tsôh: couch; seat; throne; article for large buildings.

座位 tsôh-waî: a seat.

上座 sheúng tsôh: the seat of honor; seat above the salt.



LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

1116

登 tang: to ascend; to mount; to advance; to record.

登記 tang-kai: to record; to register; to enroll.

登報 tang pò: to insert in a newspaper.

登載 tang tsoi: insert; (as ad in newspaper)

1165

度 tô: a measure; standard; degree.

程度 ch'ìng-tô: standard; qualification.

高度 ko tô: height.

熱度 ìt tô: degree of heat; temperature.

988

善 shîn: good; righteous; clever; skilled.

善事 shîn sî: virtuous deed.

善法 shîn faat: good plan; clever scheme.

登 度 善

登 度 善

登 度 善

1247

尖 tsim: pointed; sharp; clever; point; tip.

尖刀 tsim to: sharp-pointed knife.

尖頂 tsim téng: pointed top.

1473

秧 yeung: shoot of (rice) plant; young plant.

禾秧 wŏh-yeung: rice seedling.

插秧 ch'aap yeung: to transplant seedling.

尖 秧

尖 秧

尖 秧

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

半島酒店喺香港對面嘅九 Lūng 要坐火船 tsai 過海然後可以去到.老黃同老張就快啲趕去尖沙嘴 Mā 頭 taap 火船 tsai 過海.

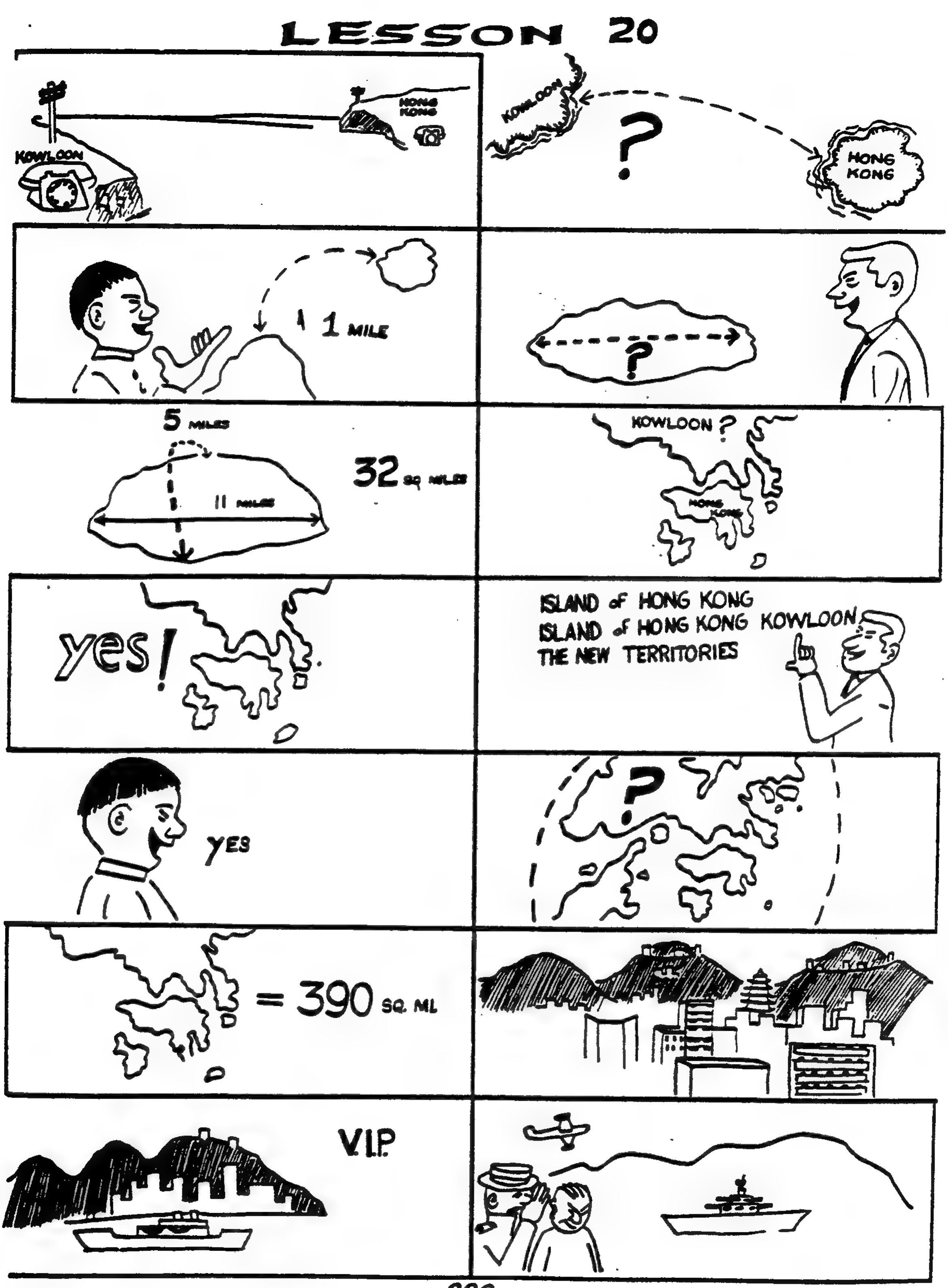
呢啲火船 tsai 係特別整嚟做過海用嘅.設備完善,管理周到;船上有好多座位,每五分鐘就有一度船開行.taap 船嘅人亦都唔使趕得太緊要.尖沙嘴 Mā 頭係一 chôh 新式建築物 kîk 之 moh 登.

老黃上 chôh 船冇幾耐,火船 tsai 又開始向對海 shai 去.經過五六分鐘 kôm 上下,就喺九 Lūng 埋岸.

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
設	Character Number 100 · Stroke Number 11 · Radical Number 149 言
管	Character Number 520 · Stroke Number 14 · Radical Number 118 竹，⺮
沙	Character Number 928 · Stroke Number 7 · Radical Number 85 水，氵
嘴	Character Number 1306 · Stroke Number 16 · Radical Number 30 口
座	Character Number 1279 · Stroke Number 10 · Radical Number 53 广

LESSON 20



KOWLOON
HONG KONG
KOWLOON
?
HONG KONG
1 MILE
?
5 MILES
32 SQ MILES
11 MILES
KOWLOON ?
yes!
ISLAND of HONG KONG
ISLAND of HONG KONG KOWLOON
THE NEW TERRITORIES
YES
?
= 390 SQ. MI.
V.I.P.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Heung-Kông t'ūng Kaú-Lūng kè kaau-t'ung chan-haî pîn-leî là.

Cheung. Mō-ts'òh là. Sui-în Heung-Kông t'ūng Kaú-Lūng kaàk-hoi, taân-haî kaau-t'ung fei-sheūng-chi pîn-leî.

W. Heung-Kông t'ūng Kaú-Lūng kaàk-hoi keî-uěn ne?

C. Taaî-yeùk* yat Ying-Leī kòm sheûng-hâ*.

W. Heung-Kông-Tó kè mîn-tsik yaū keì taaî à?

C. Heung-Kông-Tó taaî-yeùk* shâp-yat Ying-Leī cheūng, leūng Ying-Leī chì nḡ Ying-Leī foòt. Mîn-tsik taaî-yeùk* saam-shâp-î Ying-Fong-Leī tsóh-yaû*.

W. Kaú-Lūng t'ūng San-Kaaì to haî shûk-ue Heung-Kông kè, haî-m̄-haî?

C. Haî à. Kaú-Lūng San-Kaaì t'ūng-maaì foô-kân kè tó to haî shûk-ue Heung-Kông kè.

W. Heung-Kông yaū-shì chì Heung-Kông-Tó, yaū-shì chì Heung-Kông-Tó Kaú-Lūng San-Kaaì t'ūng-maaì foô-kân kè tó, haî-m̄-haî à?

C. Mō-ts'òh là.

W. Heung-Kông kè tsúng-mîn-tsik yaū keì taaî ne?

C. Tsúng-mîn-tsik taaî-yeùk* saam-paàk-kaú-shâp Ying-Fong-Leī kòm sheûng-hâ*.

W. Neī nîng-chuèn-mîn t'aì hā Heung-Kông, chan-haî meī-laî là.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Heung-Kóng m̄-chì meĭ-laî, ī-ch'ê chûng-iù.

W: Mŏ-ts'òh là. Heung-Kóng m̄-chì haî yat-kòh meĭ-laî kè shìng-shĭ, faān-shîng kè sheung-faû, mīng-shìng kè teî-fong, kwan-sẑ kè k'ui-wîk, hoî-kwan kè kan-kuì-teî, chìn-leûk kè iù-tîm, ī-ch'ê haî yat-kòh chìng-chî oôt-tûng kè teî-fong laî kà.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. The communication between Hong Kong and Kowloon is really convenient.

Cheung. That's right! Although Hong Kong is separated from Kowloon, the communication is extremely convenient.

W. How great a distance separates Hong Kong and Kowloon?

C. Approximately one mile.

W. What's the area of the Island of Hong Kong?

C. The Island of Hong Kong is approximately 11 miles long and 2 to 5 miles wide. The area is approximately 32 square miles.

W. Do Kowloon and the New Territories belong to Hong Kong?

C. Yes, Kowloon, the New Territories and the islands in the vicinity belong to Hong Kong.

W. Is Hong Kong sometimes referred to as meaning the Island of Hong Kong, and other times referred to as meaning the Island of Hong Kong, Kowloon, the New Territories and the islands in the vicinity?

C. That's right!

W. What is the total area of Hong Kong?

C. The total area is approximately 390 square miles.

W. Turn around and take a look at Hong Kong. It's really beautiful!

C. Hong Kong is not only beautiful, but also important!

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. That's right! Hong Kong is not only a beautiful city, a prosperous port, a scenic place, a military area, a naval base, and a strategic point, but also a place of political activities!

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Hong Kong is the center for all kinds of political activities.
2. The important point of this lesson is to know the method.
3. The island, ten miles north of here, is of strategical importance.
4. New York City is partly separated from the mainland. Is that right?
5. This school is on a military reservation.
6. San Francisco is a prosperous city with a number of scenic districts.
7. It is important to finish all your work, but it is more important to finish it on time.
8. That woman is not only rich, but she is also beautiful.
9. If you turn around, you will be looking at the blackboard.
10. This is not my book. I think it belongs to him.
11. It is very convenient if you can speak more than one language.
12. When I say Chinatown, I am referring to San Francisco's Chinatown.
13. This island is approximately 3 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide, and the entire area is less than 10 square miles.
14. San Francisco is a beautiful city with all the modern conveniences.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Please turn around and let me have a better look at your injury.
16. This table is not only long but also wide.
17. These two rooms are not separated and it is very convenient.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1. kaàk-hoi — to separate
2. mîn-tsik — area
3. Fong-Leĭ — square mile
4. shûk-ue — belong to
5. chì — refer to, point
6. nîng-chuèn-mîn — turn around
7. chûng-iù — important
8. faān-shîng — prosperous
9. mìng-shìng — scenic
10. k'ui-wîk — area, district, reservation
11. chìn-leûk — strategic
12. iù-tìm — important point
13. chìng-chî — politics, political
14. oôt-tûng — active, activity

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

77

治 chî: to govern; rule

治理 chî-leĭ: to manage, to govern

自治 tsî-chî: self-government. self-manage

政治 ching-chî: politics

378

界 kaaì: region; boundary

世界 shaì-kaaì: the world

女界 nuĭ-kaaì: the female; women; woman's world

界限 kaaì-haân: limit boundary

邊界 pin-kaaì: boundaries

588

麗 laî: beautiful; elegant.

美麗 meĭ-laî: beautiful.

華麗 wā-laî: luxurious; ornamental.

秀麗 saù-laî: elegant; plain & quiet beauty.

高麗 ko-laî: Korea.

治 界 麗 麗



991

勝 shìng: to conquer; to overcome; to excel.

不勝言 pat shing în: beyond description.

不勝任 pat shing yâm: not qualified for the post.

998

盛 shîng: to hold; to contain.

盛滿 shîng moŏn: filled with.

勝 盛

READING MATERIAL

1022

屬 shûk: belonging to; connected with; related.

屬國 shûk kwok: dependent state.

屬地 shûk-tei: colony; dependency.

親屬 ts'an-shûk: relative.

381

隔 kaak: to separate; a partition

隔離 kaak-lei: neighboring; to isolate

隔日 kaak yat: every other day

隔別 kaak-pit: separated (persons)

間隔 kaan-kaak: partition

1243

積 tsik: to pile up; to store; to gather; to accumulate; to hoard.

積分 tsik-fan: score; point.

積蓄 tsik-ch'uk: to save; to accumulate; the savings.

屬 属 隔 積

屬 隔 積

600

略 leûk: a few; little; in general.

大略 taai-leûk: generally; an outline.

略略 leûk-leûk: somewhat; in general; a little.

1407

灣 waan: bay; a curve.

海灣 hoi-waan: a bay.

轉灣 chuen waan to turn a corner.

略 灣 湾



READING MATERIAL

火船 tsai shai 五六分鐘就到九 Lūng，因為香港同九 Lūng 隔開大約一英里 kŏm 遠。香港係一個島，十一英里長，兩英里至五英里 foŏt，面積有三十二英方里左右。九 Lūng，新界同附近嘅島，都屬英國管治。所有呢啲地方嘅總面積有三百九十英方里 kŏm 上下。

香港唔祇係一個 faan 盛嘅商埠，戰畧嘅要點，而且係一個美麗嘅城市。有好多名勝地方，可以遊樂，好似淺水灣就係其中之一。初到香港嘅人，最歡喜夜間由九 Lūng 方面，或海面嘅船，遠望島上嘅燈光，好似滿天 faan 星。呢種景色，唔係幾多地方可以見到嘅。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character		
治	Character Number 77 Stroke Number 8	Radical Number 85 水 , 氵
界	Character Number 378 Stroke Number 9	Radical Number 102 田
麗	Character Number 588 Stroke Number 21	Radical Number 198 鹿
勝	Character Number 991 Stroke Number 12	Radical Number 19 力
盛	Character Number 998 Stroke Number 11	Radical Number 108 皿